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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Codes Omit 'Open' or 'Closed'

NRA Will Also Ban Boycotts

Honest U. S. May Force Itself

Prussian Junkers Donate Land

Brazil Says Phœnicians Came

Naïve Nations Talk Proverbs

WASHINGTON sees evidence pile up that the National Recovery Administration is not to make a despotic application of its mighty powers. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, and Donald R. Richberg, counsel, uphold rights of collective bargaining by workers, but the term "open shop," or the term "closed shop," shall not be embodied in any code. If dispute arises in any industry as to whether A. F. of L. unions or company unions represent its workers, an official plebiscite of the workers will be held to decide. Large employers are given an immense sense of relief by this ruling—Hard-hitting General Johnson may reap their praise for being fair.

¶ The NRA also makes plain that it will not use a crushing boycott. General Johnson, at the retail code hearing, draws a distinction between encouraging purchases from Blue Eagle merchants and boycotting. "There will be no appeal to violence," he states, "and any attempt at boycotting or neighborhood man-hunting will be vigorously repressed." Only cheaters behind the Blue Eagle screen need fear this "economic death." Conscience, not force, then, is to bring obedience. Not police to impel, but gentle insistence that honesty is the best policy. In other words—Honesty is the best police, see?

¶ American employers and employees know the size and gravity of the struggle. It is not of the one element against the other, but of the combined elements against forces little understood. They must travel new roads to a new order. They require backward-bending fairness, elbow-room, rules not too harsh. Under guise of growing material needs, they fight consciously with weapons of the spirit. The employee is out to win more than higher wages, shorter hours, the ability to buy. The employer is out to win more than the wages he must pay, the re-founding of the factory, the stabilizing of the nation. Each feels what he strives for, even if he can't frame it in words—It is a quickened, waiting-to-be-won sense of life itself, in which he may find refuge and rest.

¶ Prussia sees the Junkers yield to National Socialist appeal and prepare to give up portions of their lands for settlement. A Junker meeting at Königsberg affirms the wisdom of Chancellor Hitler's action and pledges cooperation. Farmers on the Oder donate 200,000 acres for homesteaders—Thus the long, fierce claims of the huge Junker estates break down.

¶ Brazil raises the claim that daring Phœnician navigators visited its shores more than 2000 years ago. Prof. Bernardo Silva Ramos deciphers hieroglyphics in the Gavea mountain formation near Rio de Janeiro as "Gadezir, first son of Jethbaal," who reigned in 855 B. C. Others claim winds and waves carved the rocks—Or did the Phœnicians just follow windy-wavy methods?

¶ The United States Attorney-General's office broadcasts an appeal to call its instant aid in racketeer or kidnap cases. The business man or others threatened by gangsters, or the family from which a member has been abducted, are promised full protection in reporting by telephone to Washington. In 19 trials for kidnaping or extortion 11 convictions have been secured—"Help wipe out these crimes," cries Justice; "you and we can!"

¶ Germany shows unexpected civility to the international committee investigating the February fire in the Reichstag. Berlin public prosecutors reply to Romain Rolland, French pacifist, and Herr Branting, Swedish lawyer, that under certain conditions they are willing to bare before German judges their full information as to the firing of the chamber and building. The prosecutors deny that Ernst Torgler, former Communist Reichstag leader, and chief of those charged with arson, is being held in chains—A full investigation at Leipzig is promised.

¶ A London globe-trotter comes home with the wise proverbs of many nations and reports them in the Sunday Observer. "Mediocrity is climbing molehills without sweating," announces the Norseman. "Who gossips to you will gossip of you," avers Spain. "Praise a horse after a month, a woman after a year," mouths Czechoslovakia. "It is a good answer that knows when to stop," intimates Italy. "The thicker the veil, the less worth lifting," is Turkey's turned phrase. "In the ant's house, dew is a deluge," pulsates Persia. "A book is a garden carried in the pocket," opines the artful Arab. China, trader-philosopher, chimes sheer wisdom—"Who finds it painful to smile should not open a shop."

Churches Required To File Tax Returns

THE Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, issued the following statement today from its Legal Department:

Because of a new law effective this year it may be of interest to Christian Science Churches and Societies, as well as to all other churches, to know that the best information obtainable would seem to require all churches, whether incorporated or not, to file returns relating to capital stock corporation tax on Form 707 under Section 215 of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Exemption from the tax can be claimed at the same time on Form 717. Returns should be filed before Aug. 31, 1933. The matter should be taken up with the nearest local representative of the United States Internal Revenue Department.

Berry Refuses To Resign Under Tammany Fire

Charges Before Governor Cited as 'Split Up' in Wigwam Ranks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Inferential criticism of city hall fiscal policies by Comptroller Charles W. Berry and official notice that he would not resign under fire is before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today. Meanwhile the charges brought against the city's chief fiscal officer this week by six independent Democrats alleging 170 instances of his "inefficiency, misfeasance and nonfeasance," are under consideration by the Governor's counsel, Mr. M. Maldwin Fertig. Mr. Berry is drafting his reply to the specific charges with the assistance of a member of Mr. Samuel Untermyer's law staff.

Mr. Berry in his reply to the removal petition, which he characterized as "a communication from a publicity-seeking group," categorically disclaims any responsibility for the way the taxpayers' money is spent, and declares that the Tammany interpretation of the law under which the comptroller's office functions enables the Mayor and his administration colleagues to handle the financial affairs of one of the largest governments in this hemisphere with a free hand.

No Curb on Spending

Although the city charter says that the department of finance "shall have control of the fiscal concerns of the corporation," this, Mr. Berry's letter states, is interpreted to mean—and has been determined by court ruling—that it is excluded from formulating fiscal policies.

"As a matter of fact there is no connection between the two," he continues, "fiscal policy being determined by the Mayor and the board of estimate and apportionment, the comptroller having only three votes out of 16."

The comptroller's letter to the Governor with its disclaimer of responsibility for the financial methods of the Tammany mayoralty, adds one more act to the daily dissension in the Wigwam.

Black Attacks O'Brien

This was further accentuated by Representative Loring M. Black, a chief bomberder of the present rule at City Hall and one-of Mayor John P. O'Brien's three Democratic opponents in the forthcoming primaries today. In a letter to each of the district leaders in the five boroughs whose business it is to get out the vote for the primary, Mr. Black called for a repudiation of Tammany Hall's selection of Mayor O'Brien for reëlection, declaring that he was "the weakest and most vulnerable candidate ever suggested by the party leadership."

These attacks on the central power of the Tammany democracy are seen in strong contrast to the daily progress toward harmony that is marking the Fusion campaign to expel the Tiger in November. The latest step in this direction was made in the Bronx when Mr. John A. Knewitz of the G. O. P. Samuel Koenig machine today accepted the declination of his Republican borough designees for the primary nomination to clear the way for a Fusion slate in his bailiwick. This makes the Fusion line-up complete throughout the five boroughs save in Queens where the Republican leader, Mr. Warren B. Ashmead, is holding out for an all-Republican slate.

Maine Quilt Prize Is Flight to Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 24 — Needles will fly and so will one of their wielders if successful in a contest here Saturday when the famous Three Quarter Century Club of Maine holds is ninth annual meeting at Fort Williams. A round-trip flight to Boston on a plane of the Boston-Maine Airways has been posted as the prize in the women's quilting competition.

Checker champions, too, will be decided at the meeting, and the winner in this contest also will be given a round-trip flight in recognition of the honor. The prizes were made known by Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam. In a letter to the organization the famous flier stated that she would endeavor to visit personally the meeting next Saturday to present the prizes.

Germany's Program of Self-Help Levels Barriers of Social Rank

Scion of Former Reigning House Volunteers for Service in Labor Camps Whose Goal Is Upbuilding of Morale of the Rising Generation

Germany's Labor Camps II

By Everard Cotes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—In the labor camp of Velten am Hafen near Berlin, I found Prince Leopold von Lippe, cadet of a lately reigning house, among the workers.

Like everybody else in his camp Prince Lippe was a volunteer. Like everybody else there he had signed on for 40 weeks and would only get an eight-day leave out of the whole of that time. Like everybody else, too, he was doing six hours' hard manual labor daily, besides three hours' compulsory study.

He was living besides on the plainest of food, in a dormitory filled with men whose trade was manual work. His mattress was of straw in a coarse jute cover. His blanket was of sound German wool but of the roughest and cheapest type. His uniform at work consisted of abbreviated trousers and a cheap pair of boots.

To understand why he was doing this is to understand a great deal that underlies the German revolution.

He would probably explain it himself as part of the "Zeitgeist"—that is, the atmosphere of the time. Germany in the past 19 years has suffered more than is at all generally understood outside that country.

The World War took terrible toll of its manhood. The Treaty of Versailles deprived it of an area producing 25 per cent of its food, but reduced its population by only 10 per cent. The pressure on the soil was still further increased by the migration back to the fatherland of a million Germans previously resident in West Prussia and other areas that had become foreign territory.

The savings of the whole of the middle classes were practically wiped out in the currency inflation of 1923. Since then, reparations and the world trade slump acting upon this situation have helped to produce conditions of almost universal stringency.

Unemployment last year approached the 7,000,000 level, meaning that 15,000,000 people—being

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Wheat Importers Unable to Agree Upon Tariff Cuts

Conference Fills List of Nations Represented on Advisory Board

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 24—Inability of wheat-importing nations to agree on how extensively they will reduce tariffs in proportion to the increase in grain prices subjected the wheat conference of 31 nations to an unexpected delay today. However, the conference completed the list of nations to be represented upon the international wheat advisory committee, which will administer the agreement hoped to be attained.

Some of the major wheat importers are still apprehensive over the effect on domestic agriculture of any alterations in the present tariff structures. Thus the conference has not yet been able to proceed to consideration of the key subject of determining a fair price level for wheat which would serve as a basis from which tariff reductions in proportion to price increases could be computed.

Importers selected seven nations to be representatives on the international committee. They are France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and one representative of north European nations. Switzerland represents central European countries whose agriculture is mainly cattle. Spain represents southeast Europe. Previously it had been decided that producing nations be represented by one member each of the "big four" and Russia and two members for Danubian nations.

The delegates have agreed to establish a gold basis for computing prices upon which wheat tariffs will be adjusted.

Although making no references to the United States domestic wheat activities, including calling a conference on the Pacific coast to consider sales of American wheat surpluses, Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, head of the American delegation, emphasized the need to solve the wheat surplus and production problem, declaring wheat stands as an "index of prosperity," and that success of the conference would give full recognition to the significance of this link in the restoration of normal economy.

Wallace Defers Rate Of Acreage Reduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—In view of the possibility that an international agreement for the curtailment of wheat may be reached at London, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday deferred until Friday or Saturday the announcement concerning the percentage of reduction of wheat acreage to be required of farmers qualifying for benefit payments.

Mr. Wallace has been informed by cable that negotiations of representatives of wheat exporting and importing countries have reached a decisive stage. This country had already signified its readiness to cooperate to the fullest extent in any international agreement for curtailment that may be agreed upon.

Bumper Wheat Harvest Faces Nations' Endeavor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 24—While world grain elevators bulge with surpluses and representatives of major nations in London are attempting to draft a control plan, the coming harvest holds bumper prospects.

Provisional statistics based upon studies of the International Institute of Agriculture here indicate that the European wheat crop this year may appreciably exceed the record total of 1932.

This year it is expected to total 2,600,000 metric tons higher than in 1932 and 5,400,00 metric tons above the average for 1927-1931.

Speedy Reports Of Kidnapings To U.S. Bureau Urged

Attorney-General's Office Issues Plea for Closer Coöperation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—A request for quicker and closer coöperation between citizens and the Department of Justice has been radiocast by the United States Attorney-General's office.

Convictions and sentences in 11 out of 19 cases of kidnaping and extortion since June, 1932, have led Washington to urge citizens threatened by gangsters and families where a member has been abducted, should:

1—Get immediately in touch with the nearest agency of the bureau of investigation, Department of Justice, or

2—Telephone to division headquarters in Washington, National 7117, and

3—Be careful to make no public statement until the proper time.

The department explains that the location of the nearest field office of the bureau of investigation can be obtained from any judge, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, chief of police or court official.

In making this somewhat unusual radio request, Mr. William Stanley, assistant to the attorney-general, states that communications to the Department of Justice will be held strictly confidential and that, should the communication require a reply through the mail, the answer will be sent in a plain envelope from the department's office.

To prove the determination behind Washington's endeavor to wipe out gangster crimes, Mr. Stanley points to the 11 convictions already secured: One was sentenced to capital punishment and two to imprisonment for life. In all 354 years of imprisonment were imposed.

New York Grand Jury Hears Judge Kernochan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The New York County grand jury today continued its investigation of allegations that political leaders here are linked with racketeers by questioning Presiding Justice Frederic Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions, who returned home from a vacation at Cape Cod to aid the inquiry.

The question as to whether the office of Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, who declined to start an inquiry into the charges made by witnesses before the Senate committee, would be able to interpose in the grand jury's investigation was being warmly debated today.

The discussion started when it became known that the stenographer's notes of the testimony, which Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, gave before the grand jury on Tuesday, had been turned over to the district attorney's office.

Mr. Benjamin Minton, foreman of the grand jury, expressed surprise when told that the district attorney's office had a transcript of Mr. Medalie's testimony. It was reported that the jurors were seeking a legal way to keep the stenographer's notes from being made accessible to anyone not immediately connected with the investigation.

Gangs Are Challenged

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 24 (AP)—Daring gang interference, the Government's prosecutor's sought today to hurry Mr. Charles F. Urschel's accused kidnapers to Oklahoma for a speedy trial.

Hurrying to Texas on the heels of a grand jury's indictment of 14 persons for conspiracy to kidnap the oil millionaire for $200,000 ransom—a ransom that was paid—Joseph B. Keenan, special Assistant Attorney-General; Herbert K. Hyde, District Attorney, and D. H. Colvin, in charge of the case for the United States Bureau of Investigation, sought removal orders for Harvey Bailey and the four members of the Shanno family, jailed at Dallas for the kidnaping.

Woods Furbished In Massachusetts By Civilian Corps

Forest Enemies Routed in March on Insect and Fire Menaces

Massachusetts state forests are already better places because of the slump.

This became evident today with the publication of what the 32 camps of the Citizens' Conservation Corps have achieved in a few weeks in the Commonwealth. Mr. Samuel A. York, state commissioner of conservation, in his summary, expresses delight with the speedy progress.

Despite the short time these camps have been operated, their more than 6000 have routed forest enemies—insects and flies. Fifty miles of fire-controlled roads have been pushed through dense forests. New trails stretch 20 miles. Slash and brush, ever-present fire menaces, have been burned. Five new miles of fire line are barriers against the "red menace." Roadsides stretching 15 miles have been cleared to reduce fire hazards.

An army of insect pests has retreated before the corps attack in 4000 acres. Blister rust and its carriers have been eradicated. Pine weevil tips have disappeared from these acres. And this is only part of the C. C. C. insect war. Later in the year the force will campaign against the gypsy moth in state areas. Accomplishments so far have been effected since June. At that time the corps entered the woods, but the first weeks were consumed in setting up "tented forest cities."

Destruction of pests, although important, has not been the entire program. In every forest, brush and improvement cutting have progressed 200 acres already cleared. Landscape architects are doing detective work over every forest square mile, tracking down unknown natural beauty. Forest vistas are planned.

Water conservation is also part of the program. New water holes are being opened. Eleven dams are being built. Result: New ponds for swimming and fish propagation. Bridges are forming. Parking places, picnicking and camp areas are being cleared.

South America Puts Peace Proposals To Bolivia and Paraguay

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24 (By U. P.)—A peace formula, calling upon Bolivia and Paraguay to cease hostilities simultaneously with the initiation of arbitration negotiations, was agreed upon yesterday by the ABCP (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru) powers, the Foreign Office reveals. The formula will now be submitted to the two belligerent countries for their acceptance.

Details of the new proposal were not revealed. It was assumed, however, to take cognisance of Bolivia's firm determination not to declare an armistice until a satisfactory basis had been reached for arbitration negotiations for a final determination of the troublesome boundary question with Paraguay.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 24 (By U. P.)—Quarters close to the Foreign Office were optimistic yesterday over the possibility of early cessation of fighting in the Gran Chaco Territory. The ABCP peace formula, it was stated, should permit a "rapid settlement of the conflict."

The Foreign Office instructed its delegate at Geneva to protest energetically to the League of Nations against a proposal by the Refugee Bureau to send 200 Russian Mennonites to settle in the Chaco territory. Bolivia, it was stated, will not permit immigration to the Chaco without its consent.

Colombia and United States Open Trade Negotiations

Treaty of Reciprocal Type Reported Under Way at Washington

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Preliminary exploratory trade discussions between the United States and Colombia are under way. Señor Fabio Lozano, Colombian Minister to the United States, called upon Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, and Mr. Jefferson Caffery, Assistant Secretary of State, this week. Conversations are, it is understood, leaning toward a new reciprocal commercial treaty between the two republics.

Inquiry at the Department of State and at the Colombian Legation as to what specific problems came up for discussion brought forth the noncommittal reply that "as yet neither country knows exactly what the other has to offer." Two topics, however, may be presumed to have been taken under consideration.

Colombia would like to have the definite assurance from the American Government that coffee exports will be admitted into United States markets free of duty at all times. America would like to have

Scans Trade Ties

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Underwood

William Phillips

Colombia lower the import duties on certain United States products, since foreign nations tax Colombian exports which America allows to enter free of tax.

There is also an extremely troublesome issue to be settled relating to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Johnson Begins Task of Writing Soft Coal Code

Labor Clause Edict Aids Auto Men but Not Bituminous Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, today had reached the point in his discussion with soft coal operators over a code of fair competition for their industry where he felt it necessary to commence drafting a code for them.

This was learned from authoritative sources which indicated that the joint statement by General Johnson and Mr. Donald Richberg issued yesterday "clarifying" the labor section of the Recovery Act had probably opened the path toward a settlement of difference with automobile manufacturers over their code but had failed to make any perceptible change in the coal situation where 27 different codes are still unharmonized by a strife-torn industry.

In that statement it was laid down as a policy of the Administration that it will not undertake in "any instance to decide that a particular contract should be made, or should not be made between lawful representatives of employees and employers; or to decide that a contract which has been lawfully made should not be enforced."

This was interpreted as meaning that the NRA has no intention of becoming a tool in the hands of organized labor for the compulsory unionization of all labor throughout the United States.

On the other hand the plain declaration of the statement that the terms "open shop" and "closed shop" have no place in the NRA dictionary will, it is believed, unquestionably force the automobile manufacturers to withdraw from their proposed code the clause permitting the continuation of the open-shop policy.

Expected to Satisfy Both

This, it is hoped, will be sufficient to satisfy labor, as well as the Administration, both of which have flatly refused to permit adoption of a code which sought to interpret

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

St. Louis Backs Up Recovery Campaign With Greatest Parade in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24—Since the days when it was a French fur trading post and gay, singing bands trooped through the unpaved streets at New Year's, St. Louis has looked on countless parades of all descriptions, but never before on one like yesterday's. The occasion was the city-wide observance of participation in the national recovery program.

Reflecting the whole-hearted support of the community in the campaign being waged under the shadow of the far-spread wings of the Blue Eagle as only a parade can, this one made city history. It surpassed the parade of 1919 which was a welcome home to St. Louis soldiers who had been to France. It was greater than the cheering procession which celebrated the Lindbergh flight in 1927; at least, so competent observers say.

Starting to assemble early in the afternoon of the half holiday which closed city offices, stores and other business houses, the participants soon grew to such numbers that all estimates were exceeded. When the last group had passed the reviewing stand of Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann at the Municipal Auditorium on the new Memorial Plaza, more than 30,000 persons had taken part. It was the close of a column six miles long interspersed with 40 bands which had traversed a route two and one-half miles, encircling the downtown section.

All along the way flags and the banner of the Blue Eagle fluttered on the breeze, symbolizing the purpose of the ranks below. Workers in the wholesale and manufacturing establishments made up the first blocks of the line. If any groups or interests were missing, no one noticed their absence in the faces of so many others. Letter carriers, fraternal orders, labor and trade unions, patriotic societies, parent-teacher associations, railroad telegraphers, city employees, Boy Scouts, citizens military training corps cadets from Jefferson barracks, theater ushers, the Salvation Army and numerous other organizations and groups were somewhere in the column.

As if to demonstrate the seriousness of the business at hand, the marchers were for the most part unusually quiet. Bands and drum and bugle corps provided music to march by, but the ranks reflected the idea that the parade signified mass support of the National Recovery Administration more than it provided an opportunity for a jubilant celebration.

Or as some one, who watched the most of it, said: "It showed the persistence in the hearts of the American people of what James Truslow Adams called the 'American dream'."

Brockton Unions Declared Ahead Of Any Shoe City

State Labor Leader Says Desertion of A. F. of L. Would Be Ruinous

Agitators, in striving to alter labor relations in Brockton, are threatening to disrupt the most advantageous labor conditions existing in any shoe city in the United States.

This was the assertion of Mr. Robert Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who declared present efforts to bring shoe workers under independent union banners as in Lynn and Haverhill would be to make conditions immeasurably worse.

He said a trap was being laid to exploit the workers. He questioned Mr. Frank Goodwin's purpose in seeking to organize an independent union in Brockton, where most of the workers are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Watt said if Mr. Goodwin, who is chairman of the Finance Commission, really had the best interests of the workers at heart, he would have appeared in support of beneficial labor legislation, which the federation has espoused year after year. He has been conspicuously absent, Mr. Watt said.

Comparisons of wages as between Lynn and Haverhill where every kind of union has been in vogue and Brockton reveals that the Brockton worker has fared much better, Mr. Watt said. His figures as of July 15 revealed the average pay of men and women workers in Haverhill and Lynn was between $15 and $16 a week, whereas the Brockton worker averaged between $19 and $20. It is inconceivable, he said, that the workers will deliberately woo the discord, the inferior hours and lower pay of the neighboring cities. Brockton has not had a strike since 1923, he said.

In addition, Mr. Watt said examination of 12 employer-employee contracts signed in the last three months by these independent unions shows different rules of hours, wages, overtime and working conditions.

He interpreted this disparity as not only a violation of the NRA concepts but as the cause of the very condition that made the NRA necessary.

While the boot and shoe union is not perfect, he said it is more sincere than these independent groups and it has maintained better conditions for the workers than have the newcomers.

An official of the boot and shoe union stressed the lack of democratic action in the independent unions. Whereas the federation groups require that a majority vote precede a strike, these other unions take this action through the decision of a minority and then inform the workers they are on strike.

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Things Present

Having given careful study to the situation, the Monitor offers "A Tip for Speculators" on the Editorial page. The Casual Day is also with us again. Look for it on Mondays and Thursdays.

Your Italian friend, who is studying English may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

Will you help find a suitable word for "outdoors"? See today's Word a Day on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, a Geographical Cross Word Puzzle, more Vacation Vocations, and another collection of Ad-O-Grams.

Great Flow Of Funds to Cities Begins

Federal Contracts Sent to Five Municipalities in Works Program

Others Are to Follow

Ickes Warns Petitioners All Allotments Are for Immediate Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Actual granting and lending of federal funds to municipalities for the speedy creation of jobs on useful public works began today, marking another step forward in the $3,300,000,000 public works program as a part of the general recovery plan.

The first contracts were sent to the city authorities of Pahokee, Fla., Clarton, Mo.; Fort Benton, Mont.; Spearfish, S. D., and Newcastle, Wyo., for the construction of water works systems.

The five loans and grants covered by the contracts involve the expenditure of $226,000 on the basis of a loan of 70 per cent of the total amount and a grant of 30 per cent upon completion of the work in a manner satisfactory to the public works administration.

In signing these contracts with local governments, the federal administration receives the right to inspect all work as it progresses and will have access to all pay rolls, records of personnel, invoices of materials and other data relevant to the performance of the contract. All contractors and subcontractors are to report each month to the Department of Labor the number of persons on their pay rolls and the man-hours of work provided.

The loans are to be repaid at 3 per cent interest.

Mr. Harold W. Ickes, public works administrator, meanwhile made a new demand that all projects submitted to him be of a kind to furnish immediate employment.

"We do not seek to allot to a project money which will lie in a bank or treasury for months or years, putting nobody to work," he declared. "We want the public expenditure," he said, "to show results through employment and all the regenerative economic benefits of increasing pay rolls as speedily as possible."

The administrator said that many public officials come seeking allotments for worthy projects but frankly admit that approval of them would result in little quick expenditure and that construction work could not start for many months.

"A public works dollar in a pay envelope," Mr. Ickes said, "will go all the way through the mill of retail purchase at the local store, wholesale purchase, transportation expenditure, factory expenditure and railway material expenditure, giving the increased purchasing power the full way down the line that will aid recovery. We want pay-roll dollars working just as quickly as possible and not some time in the future."

Pay Increase Sought For Laundry Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The New York State Department of Labor has before it today recommendations by the Minimum Wage Board for pay increases for 80 per cent of the laundry workers in the Empire State. Hearings on the rates suggested will be held in Syracuse on Sept. 11, Buffalo on Sept. 12, New York on Sept. 19, and Albany on Sept. 20.

The board, which was set up under the New York Minimum Wage law, is headed by Mr. Raymond Ingersoll as chairman. Its personnel consists of three representatives each of the public, the workers and the employers.

The report sets the minimum wage at 31 cents an hour, or $12.40 for a 40-hour week, in New York City, Westchester and Long Island, and 27½ cents an hour, or $11 a week for a 40-hour week in other parts of the state. Persons working more than 40 hours would be paid at the basic hourly rate up to 45 hours and time and a half where the total exceeds 45 hours.

Lindberghs on Way To Shetland Islands

THORSHAVEN, Faroe Islands, Aug. 24 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Tveraa, in the Faroes. The Colonel said he was flying to Lerwick, Shetland Islands, but declined to give any further particulars of his plans.

KIRKWALL, Orkney Islands, Aug. 24 (AP)—A watch was kept throughout the Orkneys for Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh today, although there has been no definite word of their plans.

If they do come, they are expected to land at the Houton wartime seaplane base near Kirkwall, although they might choose Kirkwall Bay or Scapa Bay.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh landed last night at Tveraa in the Faroe Islands, completing a flight from Iceland.

Johnson Begins Work on Code For Bituminous Coal Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

the Recovery Act to suit its own convenience.

When General Johnson sets out to write a code for the coal operators, it will be the second time he has started to do this. One such Administration-drafted code has already been prepared and dropped in the scrap basket, it was learned today. The first attempt was merely an Administration sample, which it was hoped might give the operators themselves something to work on. It was in no sense an attempt to dictate to them. It failed.

By this time, however, the President's deadline has been passed for compilation of the coal code in addition to which the operators themselves have reached the point where they are prepared to admit the impossibility of reaching an agreement by themselves. It is expected, however, that they will accept the code General Johnson will prepare for them with less opposition than occurred in the case of oil, in recognition of the fact that it is the only possible method of bringing their disagreements to an end.

The Johnson-Richberg statement, issued last night, in an effort to end once and for all the issue which has plagued NRA footsteps from the beginning, bluntly took the open shop out of the NRA situation.

Must Stand as Written

Of immediate importance is the notice served to the automobile industry that it will not be permitted to write an interpretation of the law into its own code which would explain away the labor section of the Recovery Act itself.

In the rewritten code presented by that industry they first assert the free labor provisions required by the law and then insert the following:

"Under the foregoing provisions, the employers in the industry may continue the open-shop policy under which the selection, retention and advancement of employees will be on the basis of individual merit without regard to their affiliation or nonaffiliation with any labor or other organization."

General Johnson's plain refusal to temporize with industry over the open-shop matter was accepted here as necessitating further delay in completion of both the automobile and soft coal codes, the latter of which was supposed to be ready for the President yesterday, at such coöperation.

The Clarifying Statement

The text of the Johnson-Richberg statement follows:

The plain meaning of Section 7 (a) cannot be changed by any interpretation by anyone. It is the function of the administrator and the courts to apply and to interpret the law in its administration; and no one else can assume this function, and no official interpretation can be circumscribed, affected or foreclosed by anyone writing his own interpretation into any code or agreement. Such an interpretation has no place there and cannot be permitted.

The words "onep shep" and "closed shop" are not used in the law and cannot be written into the law.

These words have no agreed meaning and will be erased from the dictionary of the NRA.

The law requires in codes and agreements that "employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Only One Meaning

This can mean only one thing, which is that employees can choose anyone they desire to represent them, or they can choose to represent themselves. Employers likewise can make collective bargains with organized employees, or individual agreements with those who choose to act individually; provided, of course, that no such collective or individual agreement is in violation of any state or federal law. But neither employers nor employees are required, by law, to agree to any particular contract whether proposed as an individual or collective agreement.

The law provides that employees shall be free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers in the exercise of their rights established by the law. The conduct of employers which is here prohibited has been defined by the Supreme Court in the case entitled T. & N. O. R. R. v. Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 281 U S. 548. The rulings of the Supreme Court lay down the law which governs the NRA.

Against Coercion

Under Section 7 (A) employers are forbidden to require "as a condition of employment" that an employee shall either "join a company union" or "refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing." The law does not prohibit the existence of a local labor organization, which may be called a company union and is composed only of the employees of the company. But it does prohibit an employer from requiring, as a condition of employment, that any employee join a company union and it prohibits the maintenance of a company union, or any other labor organization, by the interference, restraint or coercion of an employer.

If there is any dispute in a particular case over who are the representatives of the employees of their own choosing, the NRA will offer its services to conduct an impartial investigation, and, if necessary, a secret ballot to settle the question.

The NRA will not undertake in any instance to decide that a particular contract should be made, or should not be made, between lawful representatives of employees and employers; or to decide that a contract which has been lawfully made should not be enforced.

Coöperation in all industrial relations depends largely on the making and maintenance of agreements. The NRA will promote and aid such coöperation.

Fresh Problems Arise

Authoritative settlement of the open-shop dispute came as the climax to several days during which this was the predominant issue in the corridors of the recovery administration and the major point of disagreement in conference with industrialists.

Meanwhile, however, a second serious problem which may prove much harder to handle was steadily claiming more of the attention of the administrators of the Recovery Act. That problem is the over enthusiasms of local NRA organizations, many without official status, which are already showing evidence of employing the same intolerant and often blindly selfish characteristics which were so much in evidence during war-time days.

On the one hand the NRA has issued a public statement taking away any police power from local NRA agencies and strictly limiting them to investigatory functions. On the other it does not wish to discourage local enthusiasm for the flight of the Blue Eagle by spanking them too roundly for mistakes already made.

The great danger lies in the use which is being made by the Blue Eagle in some cities for the selfish enforcement of regulations which often appeal to the trade groups involved, but which fail in any way to carry out the purposes of the NRA.

Stumblingblocks Are Many

In one city it is shorter closing hours which the growers want and which they attempt to enforce under threat of boycott against those few who desire to hire more men and keep open longer. In another city, gasoline service stations use the Blue Eagle to cover a price-fixing scheme, without paying the slightest attention to its primary purpose of increasing wages and putting more men to work.

Another development yesterday was a sharp attack launched by labor against the code proposed by the retail mercantile trade, which it termed "reactionary." The code, now going through the public hearing stage, provides for a 44-hour week and minimum wages ranging from $12 a week to $14, depending on the size of the community.

The wages proposed were attacked as starvation wages, the working hours were considered far too long to contribute substantially to employment, and a provision in the code permitting children between 14 and 16 to work three hours a day was particularly subjected to attack as a backward step.

A BOWL OF THIS CRISP, CRUNCHY CEREAL WITH ITS WONDERFUL FLAVOR!

Your first bowl of Post Toasties . . . and you'll say, *"This is my breakfast food!"* So cool, so crisp and so temptingly delicious!

What a way to start the day!... a bowl of these golden, crunchy flakes—with plenty of fresh, cold milk or cream—made doubly delicious with luscious fruits or juicy berries.

But you get more than matchless flavor from these toasted little hearts of corn. You get *energy*—the *quick* energy you need during this sultry summer weather. Try Post Toasties for breakfast tomorrow . . . and you'll eat it regularly, every day. A product of General Foods.

When in hotels, restaurants or on trains ask for Post Toasties in the individual-serving package—cellophane-wrapped, to keep them always crisp and delicious.

Cider!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Lead Recovery Forces

The full roster of the Recovery Administration follows:

Special Industrial Recovery Board: Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, chairman; Secretaries of Agriculture, Labor and Interior; Director of the Budget; chairman Federal Trade Commission; Recovery Administrator. National Industrial Recovery Administration: Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator. Executive officer, John Hancock; assistant to administrator for Labor, Edward F. McGrady; assistant to administrator for industry, Dudley Cates; chief of legal division, Donald R. Richberg; blue-eagle division, Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, chief; research and planning division, Dr. Alexander Sachs, chief.

Deputy Administrators: W. L. Allen, K. M. Simpson, Nelson Slater, Dr. Earl D. Howard, Arthur D. Whiteside, Gen. C. C. Williams, Phillip C. Kemp, Harry O. King, Col. Robert W. Lea, Malcolm Muir, Maj. R. B. Paddock, Dr. W. W. Pickard, Dr. Lindsay Rogers, Sol A. Rosenblatt, C. E. Wilson, W. H. Davis.

Labor Advisory Board: Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman; Sidney Hillman, Father Francis Haas, Rose Scheiderman, John Frey, Joseph Franklin, W. H. Green, John L. Lewis, Maj. George L. Berry.

Industrial Advisory Board: Walter C. Teagle, chairman; Austin Finch, Edward N. Hurley, Lewis Kirstein, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Gerard Swope, William J. Vereen, John B. Elliott, Henry H. Heimann, David R. Coker, James A. Moffett, Henry I. Harriman.

Consumers Advisory Board: Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, chairman; Mrs. Belle Sherwin, Mrs. Joseph J. Daniels, Dr. Alonso R. Taylor, Miss Mary Dewson, J. B. Warbasse, Dr. Frank Graham, Gov. Wm. E. Sweet, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Dr. Robert S. Lund, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, Mrs. Hugh S. Johnson, John Stuart Bryan.

Policy Board: Robert Stevens, chairman; Dr. William Woolston, labor; Edward N. Stettinius, industry; Robert Straus, executive officer and secretary; Lieut. Kilbourne Johnson, legal adviser.

National Labor Board: Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman; Walter C. Teagle, Gerard Swope, Lewis Kirstein, industry; William H. Green, Leo Wolman, John L. Louis, labor.

New Government Agencies

Federal Emergency Relief Administration: Harry L. Hopkins, administrator.

Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation: William F. Stevenson, chairman; John H. Fahey, Russell Hawkins, Walter H. Newton, T. D. Webb.

Tennessee Valley Authority: Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chief; Harcourt A. Morgan, David I. Lilienthal.

Civilian Conservation Corps: Robert L. Fechner, director.

Farm Credit Administration: Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor; Herbert E. Gaston, Dr. William I. Myers, deputy governors.

United States Employment Service: W. Frank Persons, director.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration: George N. Peek, chief administrator; Charles J. Brand, co-administrator.

Closed Banks: Walter J. Cummings, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Public Works Administration: Harold L. Ickes, administrator.

Special Public Works Advisory Board: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, chairman; Secretaries of Commerce, Agriculture, War and Labor; Director of the Budget, Public Works Administrator, Col. George R. Spalding, engineer, United States Army.

Anthracite Miners Win Pinchot's Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 24—Gov. Gifford Pinchot today stands pledged to bring to the attention of officials in Washington the demands on anthracite miners in the Carbon-Schuylkill district for an equalization of work.

The Governor told a delegation of miners yesterday that he was greatly impressed with their demands and that he would not only make an immediate effort to obtain an appointment for them at Washington, but that he would accompany their leaders to the national capital if possible.

Various operating mines of the district were picketed last week by miners of collieries, which have been idle for a long time. Picketing was discontinued at the request of the Governor. The operators maintained that work could not be distributed more widely because the orders on hand require coal from certain collieries.

NRA for New York Shows Benefits for Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Evidence of business recovery following rapidly in the wake of the blue-eagle campaign was disclosed by a survey made public by Col. Montefiore G. Kahn, head of the National Recovery Administration's statistical bureau Aug. 22.

Among outstanding examples of the way business is responding to the concerted drive by various agencies of the President's reëmployment campaign, Colonel Kahn said a large furniture store chain reported a 15 per cent increase in sales in the last 10 days over the corresponding period a year ago. A large volume of installment accounts handled as part of the new business indicated that customers felt secure in their jobs or they would not have obligated themselves to make payments in the future.

A code for public school teachers filed with the national recovery administration was made public today by Dr. Henry R. Linville, president of the American Federation of Teachers.

The code sets no minimum for salaries. Among its recommendations are payment of a "living wage" to school teachers, to be protected by law and paid through federal aid when local resources fail; permanent legal tenure for all teachers after a probationary period of two or three years; a maximum of 25 hours a week in the classroom; and old age pensions for all.

Smith Asks Coöperation To Insure NRA Success

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Alfred E. Smith is in favor of full coöperation by the country in President Roosevelt's NRA program.

He said in a speech Aug. 22 that if the plan cannot, in the nature of things, accomplish the millennium, "it has unquestionably resulted to date in the increasing of wages in many callings and in the employment of a large number of those who had become, or were about to become through no fault of their own, public charges."

"This accomplishment alone," he said, "entitles the plan to further trial and full coöperation."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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You should taste this mayonnaise—it has FLAVOR

Yes, it has a delicate piquancy, like the kind you make yourself. It's rich like yours, too, made with extra egg-yolks. Try a jar today. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, New York.

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE flavor blended

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FAST-FREQUENT SCHEDULES FROM BOSTON TO

PORTLAND (50 minutes) $5.50
*9.00 A.M. †12.30 P.M.—†3.00 P.M. *4.30 P.M.—†6.30 P.M.

WATERVILLE (1 hour 40 minutes) $9.50
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ROCKLAND (1 hour 40 minutes) $9.50
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The Tide of Recovery

NRA News of the Day

General Johnson has snapped up the automobile trade on writing its own interpretation of the Recovery Act and he and his counsel Daniel R. Richberg have issued a statement clarifying the labor provisions in the act.

That is one problem cleared up. Another looms in the excessive zeal of local NRA groups in penalizing what they consider offenders under the code, often mistakenly, and without authority. This will be tackled next.

Women are mobilizing for their campaign to force recognition of the Blue Eagle. They expect to enlist an army of 1,500,000.

St. Louis is so tickled over its participation in the recovery campaign it yesterday held the largest parade in its history to celebrate the event.

Prophets of Profits

Dividends are coming back, but not like Napoleon from the siege of Moscow. Blue-eagled banners are flying and typewriters and adding machines are ruffling the rising tempo of recovery in the ranks of big business. Signs of a definite rehabilitation in corporate earnings have been apparent for the last four weeks, with favorable dividend changes offsetting adverse steps. Five corporations increased dividends last week; four resumed disbursements, two declared extra dividends and three corporations sliced their first melon.

Standard Statistics sees good prospects of 29 additional corporations resuming disbursements before very long and nine others increasing dividends. For the first time since 1929, corporate shareholders have seen the downward trend reversed over a protracted period. Predictions that the upturn in industrial earnings will continue for the rest of 1933 find Wall Street prophets not without honor—even in that storm-wracked money mart.

Passing the Potatoes

Hundreds of farmers in the Yakima Valley in the State of Washington who a few months ago found potato-growing a rough row to hoe on account of low commodity prices are getting three times as much for their crop as last year, when they didn't clear expenses. An unexpectedly large demand for potatoes in the middle West in the last six weeks resulted in the immediate movement of 200 carloads into that territory, at $30 a ton. Now the Yakima farmers are hoping to see the middle West clean up the potatoes on its plate and come right back for a whopper second helping.

Going Up!

There were almost one-sixth more new buildings going up in July in cities of 25,000 population, or more, than in the same month last year. A Labor Department report says dwelling-house construction jumped 30 per cent in number and 43 per cent in cost as compared with July a year ago.

Oiling Up the Code

Putting its new code into operation without waiting for the scheduled date, Standard Oil of Indiana shows how the recovery program works. In its refineries, total wage payments go up 13 per cent and part-time work is abandoned in favor of full-time jobs for all workers. In the sales department all office employees have been put on a 40-hour basis.

Result number one: 600 new employees and increased pay rolls of about $650,000 a year. Result number two: new employees need new desks and typewriters, chairs and comptometers. About $1100 per office is being spent for new equipment.

Filling the equipment orders makes more work for somebody else, but in dropping those $1100 pebbles into the economic pool, no one can tell how far the recovery ripples will carry.

Stop and Enter

Chambers of Commerce in New England cities and towns are urged to take the initiative in preventing reckless borrowing for unwarranted projects under the public works title of the NRA and to discourage local support of unnecessary projects likely to increase the tax burden.

In a letter to local trade groups, the New England Council recommends careful consideration of productive public works and projects likely to reduce public welfare costs. Flagging the overseers of municipal budgets envisaging a grass plot and fountain for the vacant lot by the roundhouse or a rapid-transit subway out to the picnic grove, the council says—Stop, Look and Listen!

Breaking the Spell

Illinois industry has broken a precedent of 10 years' standing by responding to recovery with increased activity between June 15 and July 15. Ordinarily, industrial activity slows up as summer comes, but this year, the gains which began in the spring continued right up into July, so that industrial employment for the period June 15 to July 15 showed a 4 per cent increase throughout the State, and pay rolls showed a 5 per cent increase, as compared with the previous monthly period.

Wanted: A Job Inventor

PRESTON, Eng. — Ten per cent increased production per loom is being obtained from an improved shuttle invented by Mr. Henry Richmond, a Preston weaving manager. The new shuttle holds 25 to 40 per cent more weft than the ordinary type and with its aid one weaver and "tenter" are able to look after 12 looms in a mill where the invention is being tried. But what a lot of anxious "tenters" and weavers want to know is, what will that work and time-saving gadget do to their jobs?

NRA Official Sure Ford Will Coöperate

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. William Mills, chairman of the publicity committee for the NRA campaign in Dearborn, a suburb, told a rally there last night that officials of the Ford Motor Company had given their assurance that they will cooperate with the NRA movement as soon as the details of the automobile code have been satisfactorily completed.

Mr. Mills did not elaborate on the statement and at the Dearborn offices of the Ford company, which has not agreed to the tentative code proposed by other motor manufacturers, it was said no announcement of its plans was ready.

Mr. Mills's statement is in line with a prevailing belief here that the Ford Company would await completion of the automobile code and then put into effect conditions considered even better for the wage earner.

Reopening University Sought

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24 (By U. P.)—University of Chile students yesterday cabled President Benavidès of Peru, urging him to reopen San Marcos University at Lima, closed over a year ago by President Sanchez Cerro. Over 500 Peruvian students, unable to obtain higher education in their own country, are now attending Chilean universities.

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CURTISS CANDY COMPANY
Otto Schnering, President

Makers of Baby Ruth, Butterfinger, Buy Jiminy, Dip, Ostrich Egg, Milk Nut Loaf, Baby Ruth Fruit Drops—Orange, Lime and Lemon flavors. Baby Ruth Mints—Peppermint, Wintergreen and Root Beer flavors, and Baby Ruth Chocolate Drops. These confections are made in generous sized bars and packages, selling for 5c, 3c (2 for 5c), 2c and 1c.

You and Your Community Benefit from the Colonial Beacon Oil Company's Labor Policy

Colonial Beacon Oil Company and associated companies. Total payroll 1932, more than . . . $30,000,000
Direct Taxes paid, 1932, more than . . . $7,000,000
Taxes collected for States, 1932, more than . . . $29,000,000
Federal Taxes collected from July, 1932, to July, 1933 . . . more than $8,000,000

Steady work and good wages. Money to spend in the community. The money these people spend in their communities comes from the sale of Essolene, Esso, Essolube, Atlas Tires and other products.

Labor policies of Colonial Beacon Oil Company and Associated Companies maintain wages and spread employment.

More than 45,000 employees of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company and associated companies can be better citizens in their communities because of these liberal labor policies.

For more than a year the 5-day week has been completely in operation throughout the organization. Thousands have been kept at work and large numbers taken from the ranks of the unemployed. Time for recreation. Good wages, too—as good or better than wages paid in the community for similar work.

During the period this policy was extended throughout their organizations, these companies also spent millions developing Essolube, the only hydrofined motor oil, and Essolene, a motor fuel so superior to gasoline that its composition is protected by U. S. Patent Pending.

Try Essolene—give the Colonial Esso station man your patronage.

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS — AT REGULAR GASOLINE PRICE — Essolene *Guarantees Smoother Performance*

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC. ● STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA ● STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA
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63 YEARS OF PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP

Women Mobilize To Force Use Of Blue Eagle Code

From All Parts of the U. S. Come Reports of Rallying to the Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Women of the United States, organizing for the great house-to-house and store-to-store blue-eagle campaign are bearing out Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's assertion that "woman in defense of the support of her home is about as safe for triflers as a lioness at the door of a den full of cubs."

From the desert regions of Nevada to the fashionable suburbs of New York City come evidence that the women are ready to accept the challenge that the success of the recovery program depends, in the last analysis, upon them. Their army already has more than 1,500,000 enthusiastic volunteers.

"You would be gratified and touched if you could know, as I do, the sincere and patriotic loyalty that the women of this desert and mountain are showing in this movement," Mrs. Harriet Spann, state chairman of Nevada, wired to Miss Mary E. Hughes, head of the women's division of the National Recovery Administration.

From Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pennsylvania comes word that in the 67 counties of her state, varying from mountain districts, agricultural sections to industrial centers, women are solidly behind the NRA.

"We are bending every effort to organize the women of Ohio into an effective, loyal band, anxious to help the President in his magnificent fight against the depression," wires Miss Mary White, daughter of the Governor of Ohio.

A total of 254 county chairman in Texas have reported to Mr. James M. Loving, state chairman, that they are determined to have every woman in the State sign the consumer's pledge. "Splendid coöperation throughout the State. All working 100 per cent," says a message from Mrs. Dan Jones of Rhode Island.

Mrs. James H. Wolfe of Utah wires: "Women organized and making fine headway. Our aim is to get every woman in the State to sign the consumer's statement of coöperation."

Mrs. Douglass W. Brown, of West Virginia, reported that she and her assistants are traveling all over West Virginia in their determination to enlist the support of every woman in that State.

The Montana state chairman, Miss Edith R. Battey, reports that her State is putting over the campaign 100 per cent. She voices the feeling of many state chairmen when she says, "The enthusiasm is amazing and more than gratifying."

"We are organizing even the wide, open spaces," wires Mrs. J. P. Jensen, Nebraska state chairman.

"Nothing can stop our success," is the confident word from Mrs. R. L. Curdy, of Missouri.

As General Johnson has put it, it makes no difference whether it is an automobile or a package of pins—women will ask for the manufacturer's eagle.

Village of Winkburn Changes Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northallerton, Yorks, Eng.

THE entire Nottinghamshire Village of Winkburn, with its historic old mansion, village church, farms, and cottages, has been purchased by Mr. John Todd, a Northallerton estate agent.

The property has been bought from Mr. Assheton Craven Smith-Milnes, son of an Australian sheep farmer, who inherited the property two years ago. The estate now passes from the hands of the family who have held it since the days of Henry VIII, who presented it to his auditor, Mr. William Burnell, the first squire of Winkburn.

Roosevelt Likens Scouting Service To NRA Ideals

Both Trying to Help the Other Fellow, He Tells Catskill Campers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 24—President Roosevelt is back at the summer White House after a motor trip to the Boy Scouts' Ten-Mile River camp in the Catskill Mountains, where he defined the aims of the National Recovery Act and the general policies of the Administration with regard to economic rehabilitation.

"When you come right down to it, the NRA is based on the same fundamentals that scouting is based on," he told the lads. "In other words, trying to do something for the other fellow and not trying to do somebody. It is based on coöperation. You know what that means. It is based on the spirit of service, and it is going to work just like scouting is working."

The President appraised Ten-Mile River camp as "one of the finest monuments to scouting anywhere in the country," and declared that when he recalled there were probably somewhere around 250,000 to 300,000 Boy Scouts out in camps in the United States today, it made him realize that theirs is a national movement.

He then referred to the forestry conservation camps, telling briefly what they were doing.

"This spring, because of my Scout training, I took a leaf out of the notebook of scouting in order to take care of a lot of boys who are a bit older than you—boys who have graduated from high school and some of them from college, but who had not been able to get work for a year or two or three years," he continued.

"And we started in this country, modeling it to a large extent after scouting, a Civilian Conservation Corps, and today there are 200,000 or 200,000 older boys in various parts of this country in these civilian conservation camps, taking care of forests, preventing fires, stopping soil erosion and doing a thousand other tasks that the country needs.

"And I am told that in these camps the boys who have had Scout training are coming forward more rapidly than any others and are becoming the leaders of a great many of these civilian conservation camps. It is a fine tribute to what scouting has done throughout the country."

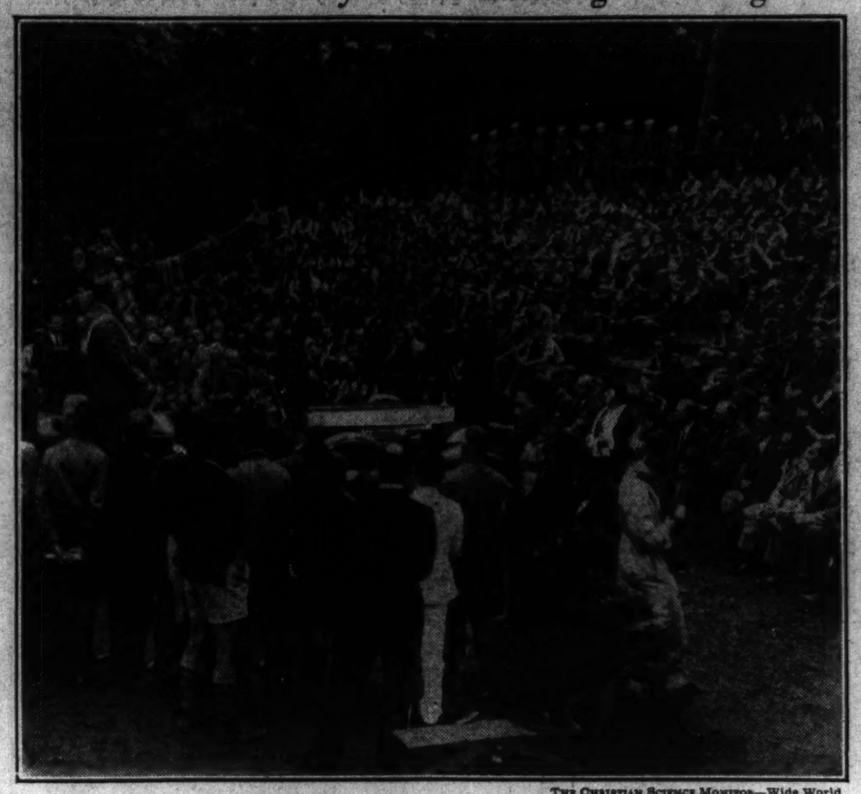
The President was received by a committee of prominent men active in the Boy Scout movement headed by Mr. Barron Collier of New York, acting president of the Boy Scout foundation.

After his visit to the Scouts the President made an unannounced call upon one of his secretaries, Miss Grace Tulley, and her family. She is recuperating in the Catskills.

The President motored today to Newburgh, about 20 miles south of Hyde Park, for luncheon with his uncle, Mr. Frederic A. Delano, a member of the Fine Arts Commission of Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. William H. Woodin are expected at the summer White House late this afternoon to be overnight guests.

Roosevelt and Boy Scouts Exchange Greetings



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

President Visits New York Troops at Ten Mile River Camp

Philatelists Seeking U. S. Law to Sanction Stamp Reproduction

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—American stamp collectors want federal aid. Due to federal restrictions of the reproduction of stamps in the United States, they declare that development of this avocation, which is attracting new recruits every day, is unnecessarily repressed, and that it cannot on this account attain the same status it has in other countries.

The matter is up for serious discussion at the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society here this week. Attempts to obtain congressional aid in liberalizing the stamp laws failed during the last Congress, and the object of bringing up the issue again at this convention is to begin working up public opinion so that the next efforts will be more successful.

As explained by a report of the committee on stamp illustration, restrictions under existing laws require that reproductions of stamps of the United States, be limited to parts of the border and be four times actual size of the stamp illustrated, that foreign stamps be reproduced only from plates which have been mutilated, and that neither foreign nor United States stamps be reproduced in color, but only in black and white.

These restrictions, it is pointed out, prevent the entry through the customs of albums, catalogues and other publications containing stamp illustrations which fail to comply with these exactions, notwithstanding that such reproductions invariably are—unless counterfeits to cheat the stamp collector—lawful in the country in which they originate.

Madison in Port As Storm Subsides

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 24 (AP)—A tale of sterling seamanship on the part of captain and crew and superb courage shown by passengers was brought to port here today with the storm-battered old Dominion liner, Madison.

Escorted by the Coast Guard destroyer Upshur, the Madison docked early with two members of her crew missing and two others injured, her forward deckhouse and sections of her railing and superstructure swept away, scores of cabins smashed and many of her lifeboats gone.

The passengers assembled on the deck to send up a rousing cheer for Captain W. S. Heath, master of the vessel, whose superb seamanship brought the vessel safely through the worst storm in the history of this section of the coast.

Mr. C. W. Ruddocks, purser, who had charge of the handling of the passengers below deck, paid high tribute to the courage of his 37 charges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Uprooting trees and doing considerable damage to highways, crops and communication lines along the Atlantic coast, a storm, labeled "hurricane," that had headed inland from the Virginia coast was reported by the weather bureau last night to have spent much of its force before reaching the national capital.

Women to Celebrate Signing of Peace Pact

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—In the Central Park Mall on Sunday at 4 p. m., the New York branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Briand-Kellogg peace pact.

Dr. Hester Donaldson Jenkins will preside, and Mrs. Annie Riley Hale will introduce the speakers, Dr. Sidney R. Goldstein and Dr. Sidney Strong. A resolution will be presented asking President Roosevelt to use his influence toward general disarmament and there will be Ukrainian and Swedish folk dances.

Study to Be Made How Workers Use Extra Hours Under Codes

In Some Cases as Much as 35 Hours a Week Are Added to Employees' Spare Time and New York Group Will Learn What They Do With It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Having cut the working week of thousands of men and women to 40 hour or less, the local national recovery administration committee here is preparing to find out what the workers are doing with their extra time.

Taking the initiative to make the densely populated industrial area here a laboratory which may reveal how the problem of aiding workers make the best use of their leisure may be approached most effectively, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the President's emergency reëmployment campaign, has appointed a committee to study and report on the subject.

Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, whose views on the necessity for developing and protecting the individuality of workers against the trend toward uniformity which has paralleled the growth of the machine age are widely known, heads the committee on the use of leisure time.

The other members are Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, of the American Association for Adult Education; Prof. John Erskine, of the Juilliard Foundation; Prof. Elbert Kirtley Fretwell, of Columbia University; Mr. Edward Braucher, of the American Recreation Association; Prof. Henry Overstreet, of City College; Dr. John H. Finley, of the New York Times, and Mr. John W. Davis, formerly president of the American Bar Association.

In announcing appointment of the committee, Mr. Whalen characterized the work it would undertake as of "top rank in importance."

"For instance," he said, "a large percentage of garment workers who have been toiling in sweatshops as high as 70 hours a week, are about to return to work for a maximum of 35 hours weekly. What are they going to do with those 35 hours saved?

"In the gasoline field, hundreds of thousands of men will be putting in not more than 48 hours instead of from 60 to 72 a week.

"Think of the countless small shops throughout the country in which salesmen and women have been putting in from 54 to 60 hours, who now will work no more than 40. Multiply these few illustrations by thousands and you begin to see the enormity of this problem of how we Americans are to use our new-found leisure.

"In approaching the problem, the members of the committee agree with me that we will have to use Greater New York as a great laboratory—this is to be a scientific experiment from which we hope to derive formulas that can be employed in every city, town and village in the United States. The personnel of the committee guarantees the thoroughness of this great experiment. Its work may well affect the lives of 120,000,000 people of this nation for the years to come."

NRA Policy Backed By New York Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 24 — The State Federation of Labor is definitely on record as "solidly behind" the federal administration's reëmployment program, following the opening session of its annual convention here yesterday at which emphasis on the complete enforcement of the National Recovery Act was the keynote of speeches and deliberations.

Mr. John J. Bennett Jr., state Attorney-General, cited the steady rise of the employment index as indication of an upturn already started. Trade indices and the reports of statisticians gathered throughout the nation indicate that unemployment has decreased sharply during the past six months, he said.

"In the new day, let us trust that the problems which in past decades seemed to inhere in the industrial system shall be solved," he continued. "Under ideal conditions, we should avoid not only the peaks of extreme and artificial prosperity, but, what is most important, the terrible declines into the valley of depression and despair."

American 'Radical' Ordered From Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Alexander Buchman of Cleveland was arrested during a police drive against "foreign radicals and pacifists" Aug. 22 and ordered to leave Japan immediately.

The American, who is 22 and a former student in Case School of Applied Science, was charged with communicating with Japanese radicals since his arrival here from the United States two months ago. He left for Kobe today and will sail for Shanghai tomorrow.

Chandler & Co.

BOSTON

Famous for style and quality for over a Century

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Black enriched and enlivened with metal beads, lame cloth, lace and bright colors.

Black ranks "first" in Autumn's fashion list! Brighter colors are vastly important, too, in the Fall scheme, but for real smartness Black knows no rival. This new selection of Fall fashions features black dresses in great variety—BLACK accented with bright Autumn shades—accompanied by rich furs—with gaily colored embroidery—contrasted with pure white.

The classic simplicity of this black gown is relieved by the glint of silver on the intricately embroidered sleeve! Draping over the arms like wing shoulders, and a one-sided revere are new details, and the lacquered flower gives a flattering touch! *Sketched left.* 39.75

A smart gown—for luncheon, tea or a matinee—in dull black crepe with a stunning black and white collar of silky galyak combined with Bengaline! *Sketched right.* 49.75

Black Ribbed Sheers

Black Sheer Wools

Black Canton Faille

Black Satins

Black Velvets

Second floor

Smart Black Dresses, not sketched:

The Bruyere model with bright top, metal embroidered 25.00

Shell pink Corsage on Brocaded Velvet Dinner Gown 39.75

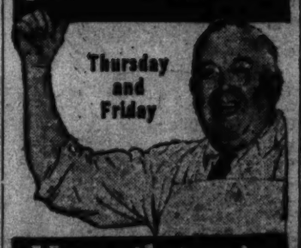
Velvet with Chantilly Lace bodice after Lucile Paray 59.75

Satin daytime dress features Schiaparelli shirred collar 45.00

A town costume of Faille crepe with sleeves of satin 29.75

Ribbed sheer dress applies metal beads on two-tone cuffs 39.75

Scituate Lobsters 3 for 69c



Thursday and Friday

Houghton's

Youth must be served!

And well served, let us add. When they romp in from play thirsty and hungry, be ready for them with a delightful mid-afternoon luncheon.

It's a simple affair to get together. Just sandwiches of jam or peanut butter, a banana or apple, and a long, cool glass of Canada Dry.

There's a drink for you! See it sparkle with gay bubbles. How cool and dewy and full of zest it looks. Taste it! Once you get to know that subtle flavor of pure Jamaica ginger, no other ginger ale ever seems quite right. And Canada Dry pride themselves on the purity of this fine old beverage. It's as pure as science and nature and infinite care . . . all put together . . . can make it.

After play in the summer-time, after school in the autumn, at meal-times and just before bed-time, there's never a moment in the day when a glass of Canada Dry won't bring the sparkle of anticipated delight to your children's eyes. And they are good judges of *what's good*, as you'll find out when you taste Canada Dry yourself. It's a grand drink for every one in the family.

BUY THE BIG BOTTLE . . . FOR ECONOMY

Not just a large bottle but a BIG 28-ounce bottle making from 5 to 8 tall drinks. Canada Dry is also available in the regular 12-oz. size.

CANADA DRY

'Children' Get Hearty Welcome At the Birdvilla 'Apartments'

Bird Sanctuary Set Up by Springfield Couple at Their Home Attracts Many Feathered Creatures That Have Been Busy Raising Families

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"Apartments to Let, Children Wanted," reads the sign over the entrance to Birdvilla Sanctuary established at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Anderson, six miles north of Springfield.

Most of the feathered tenants have vacated their suites for a summer vacation, having raised two or three sets of quadruplets and quintets since spring. Bluebirds and kingbirds have been particularly active in rearing families this season.

"Every home can easily be made into a small or large 'sanctuary' where birds would nest and carry on their beneficial work," states Mr. Anderson. "My experience in attracting them to a plot 50 by 100 feet right in the heart of Springfield convinces me that with a little effort man can again bring birds to the cities even though the native forests of the region have been removed."

Sextet of Martins

During April a sextet of male martins circled over Birdvilla and noticed the Anderson's "To Let" sign on an ideal five-storied apartment house. They twittered and chatted merrily as martins do when pleased, and stopped over for a few days. Brides were not to be had, however, so after paying their rent in service among the fruit trees, they soared aloft northeasterly.

"There you can see the four young killdeer which hatched in the sand down by the pond this year; over there you can see a young great blue heron and across the pond in the sand bank are about 20 holes occupied by bank swallows," says Mr. Anderson, pointing to his "pets."

Thirteen years ago the Andersons tried to raise a small garden and lawn on their city lot. They met with only slight success, for insects ate the delicate seedlings and weeds choked out the grass.

Mr. Anderson found the answer in his study of birds and his efforts to attract them to his place. Even his first year three different species of birds nested in the back yard and raised 14 babies.

"Anyone can attract birds today," affirms the "mayor" of Birdvilla, "for now they are quite used to associating with man and know instinctively that wherever feeding stations and boxes are placed they will be welcome. If traveler friends were to come and visit you after a long weary trip from Mexico or Central America, you would try to make them comfortable. Birds are even better friends. They fly thousands of miles each year and as soon as they arrive set to work protecting our gardens, trees, shrubs and flowers.

Moved to Sixteen Acres

After attracting 11 pair of nesting birds by the third year of his work, and listing 72 different species, Mr. Anderson saw the need of interesting his neighbors in birds. As the work increased it could not be conveniently handled in the city and so Birdvilla was moved to Sixteen Acres.

Around their new cottage they set out only those plants which were of value to birds, evergreens for shelter, bushes for nesting, and berry-bearing shrubs and vines for food. Consulting the feathered folk they found that red cedar, American arborvitæ, white pine and hemlock were preferred among evergreens, while dogwood, snowberry, sumac, bush-honeysuckle, trumpet vine and bittersweet furnished them food and were attractive as well.

Four years ago, bird lovers asked Mr. Anderson to plant a "bird garden" similar to his own on the Eastern States Fair Grounds in West Springfield. This garden has since grown to include the whole of the model New England village of Storrowton. Here are to be found model homes of all sorts for various kinds of birds, feeding stations, a bird bath, depot for nesting materials and other necessities of bird life. In the center of the garden a fountain plays over a rock garden, and a 15-foot post in one corner supports a 48-room apartment hotel for purple martins.

Scouting activities, too, find a welcome at Birdvilla. Camps have been established along the lake shore where both Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are welcome. Five boys and six girls received their merit badges this spring for work done at the sanctuary. The cellar of the bungalow has been furnished as an assembly hall where about 10 persons may be conveniently seated for bird-study lectures.

Events

Brookline Outdoor Concert, by People's Symphony Orchestra, Dean Road Playground, Brookline, 8.

Overture, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Contralto solo, "O Mio Fernando," from "La Favorita" ..... Donizetti
Edna Merritt
"The Bamboula" ..... Coleridge-Taylor
Tone Poem, "En Mer" Augustus Holmes
Soprano solo, "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Eunice Truesdale
Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
"Kamenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
Duet from "Norma" for soprano and contralto ..... Bellini
Eunice Truesdale and Edna Merritt
Selections from Victor Herbert favorites

Meeting against war, Mr. H. W. L. Dana and Mr. John Weber, speakers, 12 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, Haydn Irish Harp Duo, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Park Department Traveling Theater: Performance of Molière's "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," Mission Hill Playground, Roxbury, 7.

Program of monologues by Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, benefit Oceanside Health Center, Oceanside Theater, Magnolia, 8:30.

Fiesta Fantastique, with fashion show and entertainment, benefit Silver Star Chapter, Disabled War Veterans, the "Fo'castle," Hotel Rockmere, Marblehead, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 1:19, 4:07, 6:55, 9:43 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Devil's in Love," 2:00, 5:00, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Insect Club meeting, 10; illustrated lecture, "Plants and Animals of the Southwest Desert," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Style show, benefit Children's Hospital of Boston, home of Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Magnolia, 4.

Cohasset Horse Show, estate of Mr. Hugh Bancroft, through Saturday.

Duxbury Community Garden Club: Annual show, Partridge Academy, daily through Aug. 27.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alone," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 10:31 a. m., 1:19, 4:07, 6:55, 9:43 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie."
For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Chorus of 500 to Sing At Maine Music Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIDNEY, Maine, Aug. 24—A festival chorus of 500 voices is to be one of the features at the Eastern Music Camp here in its final concert of the season Sunday. Guest artists announced by the camp include Mr. Royal Dadmun, New York baritone, Miss Lucille Potter, Mr. W. V. Bradley and Miss Margaret Carter.

The largest audience of the year is expected as the concert is an annual event. The program, which will include selections by a 100-piece orchestra as well as by vocal groups, begins at 3:30.

Town Taxes Rise and Fall

GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—The town of Colrain yesterday announced its tax rate as $33.60, an increase of $2 and the highest yet announced in Franklin County. Charlemont set the rate at $24, an increase of $2.40; Shelburne reduced it 50 cents to $21; Whately reduced it $3 to $21; Deerfield with $26.40 is $2 less than last year and Conway cut $4.40 to $23.40.

Giving a 'New Deal' to the Bird Population

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Birdvilla, Near Springfield, Mass.

Top Left—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson Stocking a Feeding Station at Birdvilla Sanctuary. Top Right—House for Martins Occupied This Year by Tree Swallows, and Another Feeding Station. Bottom—Birdvilla, the Home of the Andersons. In Foreground Is a modern Five-story Apartment House for Martins.

Labor Conceded Right to Places On NRA Boards

Equality of Representation Asked; More Workers Under Code Rules

Massachusetts officials of the NRA for the first time today indicated the need for a changed emphasis in the employer-weighted committees.

It is urged that care be taken in the formation of community and other recovery committees, conciliation boards and the like to make certain that they are as representative as possible of all interests, employee as well as employer.

This exhortation from district headquarters is an obvious recognition of labor's growing dissatisfaction with the existing recovery machinery.

There is no reason, however, to suppose this will placate labor, which has clearly defined its demands for equal representation on all groups from the top down.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Labor Federation, today declared New York State has followed the right course by granting labor equal representation on every group formed.

School Bells for Children

As Washington supposedly appoints these major committees, there is a growing mystery as to the almost unique make-up of the Massachusetts bodies.

Regardless of conflicts, constructive results continue to issue from the NRA program. School bells will ring again for 12,000 working children in New England.

This number will be relieved from work or placed at part-time employment, which will not interfere with school activities, as a result of NRA activity. All are under 16 years of age.

Mr. E. F. Bemis, commercial agent of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Boston, is authority for this statement. He has just concluded an intensive study of the impact of the NRA program on business, industry and employment in New England revealing that child labor in industry will be practically abolished.

New England's place in the NRA sun is stressed today by the New England Council.

Facts and figures are produced to show that wages and hours of labor for three-quarters of all New England's manufacturing plants are now subject to regulation either by complete industrial codes or under modified agreements.

NRA Codes Extended

A total of 1961 New England manufacturing plants with 51,892 employees were brought under the wings of the Blue Eagle by approval of codes for the steel, petroleum and lumber industries. These organizations employ nearly 5 per cent of all industrial wage earners in New England, and in addition, the oil code affects operation of 11,000 New England establishments employing over 25,000 persons engaged in retail distribution of petroleum products.

Eleven industrial codes are now in operation that affect New England manufacturers. They are:

Cotton textiles, 127,041 employees.
Wool textiles, 105,583 employees.
Steel, 12,592 employees.
Ship building, 7000 employees.
Petroleum, 1300 employees.
Lumber products, 38,000 employees.
Lace, 1000 employees.
Electrical manufacturing, 45,000 employees.
Coats and suits, 10,667 employees.
Corsets and brassieres, 3506 employees.

Forty-five modified agreements, dealing with wages and hours which have been approved by NRA also affect New England. These take in about 11,000 establishments, with a total of more than 440,000 employees.

More than 2,700,000 wage earners in New England are working for firms or organizations affected by code agreements, Mr. Bemis reveals. This is 79 per cent of the wage earners.

Greatest activity and effort in connection with the campaign apply to Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, where more than 80 per cent of the wage earners are affected by NRA, said Mr. Bemis.

Motorboat Crosses Channel

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two young Dutchmen have crossed the sea from Holland to England and back in a 15-foot outboard motorboat. They had an adventurouus crossing, having to "run" for harbor at Zeebruge soon after they had set out, and having to wait three days at Calais, as their engine had been damaged by the heavy seas they had encountered.

Syrians of Boston Ask U. S. Aid for Countrymen

Syrian residents in Boston and surrounding communities are endeavoring to enlist the aid of United States officials to aid residents in stricken areas where recent massacres in Syria have taken place. Telegrams have been sent to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and to Senators Walsh and Coolidge, bringing to their attention the need of these people.

Two Massachusetts groups who are working in this connection are the United Assyrian Association of Boston and the Harpott Assyrian United Association of Worcester. These organizations have been in existence for many years, their purpose being to assist and uplift people of the Assyrian race wherever they may be located.

Whalen and Dressmakers Go to Capital for Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—With all the points at issue in the dressmakers' strike ratified by both employers' and workers' organizations, and with the return to work of the first contingents of the 60,000 workers, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, city chief of the National Recovery Administration, and representatives of employers' and workers' groups left here for Washington Aug. 22 to attend hearings on a code for the industry. The strike is estimated to have cost the workers $1,000,000 in wages and the employers $1,000,000 in business.

The 800 striking truckmen resumed work this morning after agreement had been reached on a new wage scale. Union truck drivers are to receive $25 a 52-hour week for helpers and $35 for chauffeurs.

Army to Buy Lumber For C. C. C. Barracks

Bids on the greatest supply of lumber placed by the United States Army in peace time were called for yesterday. Some 300 New England firms were asked to bid on the 13,500,000 feet of lumber to be used in constructing comfortable winter quarters in 74 Citizens Conservation Corps camps in New England.

Four barracks and quarters for officers and foresters will be constructed at each camp, if it is decided to retain the C. C. C. at work projects in New England during the winter.

No decision has been made as yet as to whether any of the 23,000 members of the C. C. C., grouped in 126 companies at 90 New England work camps will be moved to the South, according to Maj. Gen. Fox Connor of the First Corps Area. Bids on the lumber will open on Aug. 30.

Town's Pardoned Selectmen Return

WENDELL, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Wendell's three selectmen came home from jail today. No fewer than 10 private automobiles and the town's school bus, laden with townfolk, called at the jail in Greenfield and escorted the town fathers home to resume again their administration of the public affairs of Wendell's 160-odd voters.

Charles M. Ballou, Lewis Bowen and Charles Jennison began a three months' sentence in the Greenfield jail after conviction of illegally omitting the names of certain voters from the lists. Yesterday Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the executive council granted them a pardon.

Cranberry Crop Large, U. S. Survey Reveals

Cheerful news for those concerned about fixin's for Thanksgiving and Christmas. Nearly 40,000 more barrels of cranberries are expected to be harvested this year than last.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports the set of fruit on Cape Cod, in New Jersey and Wisconsin as much heavier than 1932. Encouraged by good rains, the berries have attained an unusually large size for this time of year. Harvesting is expected to get underway shortly after Labor Day, with an estimated 573,000 barrels in the offing.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with showers tonight; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong south or southwest winds.

Maine: Rain and slightly warmer in east and north porton tonight; Friday partly cloudy, preceded by rain in north and extreme east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy, preceded by rain in extreme north portion; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, preceded by rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast, shifting to south winds over north portion and strong south shifting to southwest winds over south portion; weather overcast with rain over north portion tonight and over extreme north portion Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	68	82
Bismarck	56	74	Nantucket	72	78
Boston	76	78	New York	72	74
Buffalo	64	78	New Orleans	80	92
Calgary	44	56	Norfolk, Va.	76	78
Charleston	80	90	North Platte	58	80
Chicago	64	78	Philadelphia	76	78
Cincinnati	68	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	106
Denver	58	82	Pittsburgh	68	76
Eastport, Me.	58	76	Portland, Me.	70	72
Hatteras	..	..	Raleigh	72	78
Honolulu, T.H.	..	..	St. Louis	68	88
Yp.m., Aug. 23			St. Paul	52	82
Helena, Mont.	48	72	Salt Lake City	58	94
Huron, S. D.	56	82	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	78	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	82
Kansas City	76	88	Tampa	80	88
Key West	84	92	Seattle	60	68
Los Angeles	64	82	Washington	76	78
Memphis	68	94	Wichita, Kan.	68	84
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	52	64

A—9 a. m. June 24.
B—Maximum June 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:06 p. m., Friday 3:28 a. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:03 p. m.

NEW HAVEN

The New Haven Savings Bank

Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.

There Being No Stockholders

Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits $1.00 Will Start an Account

170 ORANGE STREET AT COURT
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

In Boston's Two Capitols

Wendell Pardons

Executive clemency has returned to Wendell most of its municipal government. Governor Ely's pardon yesterday of the three Wendell selectmen, each serving a month in the Franklin County House of Correction, has been called the equivalent of pardoning the City Hall.

Hearn Gets Post

William H. Hearn, former East Boston legislator, becomes secretary of the Alcoholic Beverages Commission at $3000 a year salary. The executive council yesterday approved his appointment.

NRA Supporters?

Representatives of the New England Association of Public Utility Commissioners yesterday pledged the support of the regulatory bodies for the NRA. The regulators have been heard from; the public would be interested to hear from the regulated.

Mr. Crafts' Ambition

Announcement last night by Frederic A. Crafts, assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, that he was candidate for the Republican nomination of Attorney-General has speeded things up all down the political line. The reticence of Attorney-General Warner is under severe strain.

Political dopesters feel Crafts would not have announced his candidacy unless he had assurance that the Attorney-General was not going to seek another term. This leaves the Attorney-General one way to jump, it is believed—into the Lieutenant-Governorship ring.

Ballot Strategy

This column warns its readers against believing too readily that all the "Democratic" candidates are in the mayoralty field because they think they can win. According to sub rosa reports some are in the field because they know they cannot win.

It is not pleasing to the real Democratic leaders who see their vote split, but, it is said, a certain political manipulator in the other camp is quiet content.

To Study Liquor Control

Four Massachusetts senators and 11 representatives will take the Montreal train sometime in September. They will study the operation of the liquor regulation there and report to the general court.

This commission was appointed by the Legislature to ferret out all possible systems of liquor control preparatory to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Bank Drama On

The next move in the federal national bank drama is the arraignment of Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the bank. This action was imminent today as Mulloney's counsel asked the federal authorities if they were prepared to arraign the president at any time.

Curley Speaks on Common

Mayor James M. Curley went to Boston Common today to make a speech. Unlike the run of Common oratory, he urged for the perpetuation of the Government through teamplay with the NRA.

Frederick Fisher, government propagandist, followed him. This is the first opening skirmish before the big consumer offensive on Monday.

Graduation Exercise

Graduation exercises at city hall today for at least five members of the city's public works department. Christopher J. Carver, who has served temporarily as public works commissioner, will become commissioner in his own right Sept. 1.

Mayor Curley gave honor to four other men and announced the divorcing of the income division from the engineering section of the water department.

Red Sox vs. Braves

The Boston Red Sox will play the Braves Sept. 27. Net proceeds, optimistically estimated by Mayor Curley at $30,000, will go to the welfare department.

Real Estate Group In New Hampshire To Urge Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 24—Formation of the New Hampshire Real Estate Association "to conscientiously protect the interest of both the seller and buyer and to encourage investments in New Hampshire real estate 'at home an dabroad,'" is announced.

The organization is a result of the efforts of the New Hampshire Development Commission. It means that the State now has a responsible agency to which may be referred inquiries from out-of-state prospective purchasers of real estate. It also gives protection against unscrupulous methods in advertising and selling land and homes to people attracted to the State's possibilities through the publicity channels of the development commission.

A directorate of 10 members—one from each county—has been selected from among the 30 charter members of the organiaztion. The development commission has been in direct communication with people from all parts of the world seeking information as to New Hampshire advantages from a recreational and industrial standpoint, "and we want to make sure that they get the right impression at the start," Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the commission, stated.

HARTFORD

Have You Tried RE-NU ? Process

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(Dry Cleaned $1.25)

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SCHOOL CLOTHES Here—*Now*!
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The Store You Come Back to
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For Real Thrift
Furred Winter Coats
$24.94
With French Beaver, Fox, Manchurian Wolf and Squirrel
Downstairs Shop

Correct Always
When You Wear a
DOBBS HAT
New Fall Models
The DOBBS 500 at $6.75
Other Smart Models at $7.50 and $10
TOBACCO BROWN, ZEL GREY, CRUISER BLUE, MULBERRY, SINNIA RED, GREEN
And the ever-smart BLACK
Woman's Third Floor
Stackpole Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
Paris HARTFORD London

Semi-Annual
Sale
"Pilgrim Solid Maple Furniture"
Hand-scuffed edges and corners—peg joining. Pieces for bedroom, living and dining room.
Factory Prices will increase 50% on or before Sept. 1st.
Flint-Bruce
103 Asylum Street and 150 Trumbull Street, HARTFORD

WHITER WASHES—COOLER KITCHENS

MOTHER, IT'S SIMPLY STIFLING IN HERE! HOW CAN YOU STAND IT?
I KNOW IT'S HOT, BUT I NEED THIS WASH—I CAN'T LET IT WAIT
BUT DARLING, MUST YOU BOIL THE CLOTHES? YOUR KITCHEN'S LIKE AN OVEN
THINK I'D STAND OVER A STEAMING BOILER ON A DAY LIKE THIS—UNLESS I HAD TO? HOW ELSE CAN I GET THE CLOTHES WHITE?
I'VE TOLD YOU TIME AND TIME AGAIN, MOTHER—BOILING IS OUT OF DATE. SCRUBBING, TOO! LET ME GET YOU SOME RINSO
THAT'S RIGHT. I'VE BEEN MEANING TO TRY IT
WITH RINSO YOU GET CLOTHES 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER JUST BY SOAKING! YOUR KITCHEN WILL BE NICE AND COOL
I'LL CALL UP THE GROCER NOW...
NEXT WASHDAY
SEE, MOTHER—WHITER THAN EVER!
TRY RINSO FOR DISHES, TOO
I NEVER SAW SUCH RICH, LIVELY SUDS! I'M GOING TO USE RINSO FOR EVERYTHING
"Now I don't mind washday at all! For with Rinso I get clothes 4 or 5 shades whiter—without scrubbing. That saves my hands—and saves the clothes! I use Rinso for dishes and all cleaning, too. It's grand."
Clothes washed the "no-scrub" Rinso way last 2 or 3 times longer—you'll save lots of money! Great in washers, too; the makers of 40 famous washers recommend it. Gives twice as much suds, cup for cup, as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. One box lasts and lasts! Get Rinso at your grocer's today.
OH BOY... RINSO SUDS! WATCH THE GREASE GO!
Rinso
The biggest-selling package soap in America
Now is the time for everyone to stand behind the President
NRA
"We do our part"

Japanese Urge Peace on Pacific By New Accords

Immigration and Tariffs Studied by Institute at Round Tables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 24—The program of the Japanese delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations here to reorganize the peace machinery in the Pacific by means of regional agreements and the proposition of Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University that labor should be accorded a greater and more determining consideration in the making of tariffs took up the attention of the delegates to the institute yesterday.

In speaking on the Japanese proposal, Sir Herbert Samuel said that four agencies exist to calm the troubled economic waters of the Pacific area. He listed these agencies as:

1. Governments. 2. The League of Nations. 3. Organization of trading interests. 4. Public opinion. He regarded the last as the most important of all and said that the institute should be able to accomplish effective work in that field.

Inclined to support the Japanese program for the reorganization of peace machinery in the Pacific, Sir Herbert said that nationalism and internationalism were not necessarily contradictory and that the world must concentrate on making them complementary and balanced.

The Japanese delegates presented a plan for a series of conferences among the Pacific nations at which their mutual problems could be discussed by delegates with official status and authorized to sign regional agreements. These agreements would stress non-aggression and the importance of settling disputes by pacific means. They would also set up a permanent conciliation commission.

Nationalism Deplored

The Japanese deplored the spread of nationalism, and Sir Herbert agreed that nationalism as a conscius effort toward self-sufficiency was bad and its philosophy misguiding. He believed that the nations should rely on international trade to provide them with the commodities they could not themselves produce economically while they exported to other countries the products for whose output they were best adapted.

Chinese delegates declared flatly that they would not subscribe to the Japanese program which, they pointed out, might have been satisfactory had not Japan violated the Nine-Power treaty, the Kellogg pact, and the League of Nations Covenant by its activities in Manchuria. Until such time as Japan surrendered her territory in Manchuria, China would decline to recognize any terms suggested by Japan for permanent solution of political disputes.

Private discussions of the question of Oriental emigration to the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada took place today, representatives of Japan and China advocating a modification of the present laws so as to admit a larger number of their nationals annually. They claimed such action would remove the cause of present resentment. Representatives of Canadian labor led by Mr. Percy Bengough of Vancouver, challenged this argument with the assertion that to permit the entry of more Asiastics at this time would merely aggravate unemployment in the coast states and provinces and lead to bad feeling between the races.

Prof. Kamekichi Takahashi, Tokyo economist, opposed the tariff barriers being built against Japanese imports, declaring they would merely increase Japan's difficulty in trying to better her living standards. He said that in Japan natural resources and capital were limited, and not nearly so favorable as in America and Europe. The difference had to be adjusted by different conditions of labor.

Under such circumstances the country with lower wages was not necessarily underselling those with higher wages. The offsetting handicap lay in reduced capital and material resources.

Professor Takahashi also warned Japan's competitors not to forget that in every country there was a national standard of wage, which was the basis for the wages in all industries. This national wage, he said, was the expression of the productivity of that nation as a whole. Therefore it was not fair to compare one particular industry in one nation with the same in another, and conclude that the one was based on cheap labor while the other was not, and that it therefore threatened to lower the standards of living in the latter country. The comparison, he maintained, must be made with full consideration of the national standards of wage of the two nations.

Taking up the question of tariffs, Professor Shotwell, one of the foremost American authorities on international law, said that the labor conditions under which articles are made should be taken as a criterion in the fixing of tariff rates.

"In short," he said, "I believe that labor conditions should be made one of the basic factors in tariff making and tariff bargaining. Products made under specified labor standards—internationally agreed upon—should be given preferential treatment, while articles made under oppressive or exploitive labor conditions should be subjected to higher duties and impositions.

"Putting it differently, countries might agree to have reciprocal tariff rates—lower than the general rates—on goods made under favorable labor conditions. That would mean that in proportion as an industry or a group of industries raised real wages or reduced or bettered hours or bettered working conditions, the products of these industries receive preferential treatment in the markets of the world."

Newsprint Exports

OTTAWA, Aug. 24—Newsprint exports from Canada during July totaled in value $6,281,855, compared with $5,696,713 in June and $6,389,000 in July, 1932. Exports of other paper totaled $375,208, compared with $291,907 and $238,507 and exports of pulp $2,237,895, compared with $1,904,945 and $1,338,558.

Prison Discharges Exceed Sentences For Year in U. S.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Federal and state prisons discharged more prisoners during 1932 than were committed to the prisons by judges throughout the United States. The situation reversed that of the preceding two years. These figures were reported in a preliminary survey made public this week by the Bureau of Census.

Three causes for the excess of discharges over commitments are disclosed at the bureau headquarters. They are:

1. The depression has influenced judges to refrain from sentencing men to prison in certain types of cases.

2. Fewer convictions have been made on charges of violation of the prohibition laws.

3. Changed policies in certain states, with respect to highway work, has resulted in the sentencing of men to jails instead of to state prisons. This has made possible the working of more men on road construction.

Figures in the bureau's report show that 66,384 prisoners were sent up during 1932, as compared with 69,483 in 1931. During 1932, 71,014 prisoners were discharged, more than half of them on parole and 36 per cent on expiration of sentences. During 1931 similar discharges amounted to 68,894. Of the sentences handed out during 1932 by the courts, 63,471 were for males and 2913 for females.

Germany's Program Levels Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

one-fourth of the entire population—were destitute.

The European powers in continuing to keep Germany disarmed, while themselves maintaining enormous armaments, increased the discontent. Party strife in the Weimar Republic during the years 1918 to 1932 resulted in so weak a government that a feeling almost of despair arose. It was this that made possible the revolution of Herr Adolf Hitler. It was this that prepared patriotic Germans to make almost any sacrifices to weld themselves into a great nation once more.

As for the rising generation, it has above all else to have its morale restored and it is this that the labor camps are endeavoring to effect. Prince Lippe is a type of a class which is pouring into the labor camps to coöperate in bringing about the great end that is in view.

At present there are far more applicants for admission to the camps than can be provided for.

Neighbors Give Furniture

The question of cost has been one of the chief difficulties involved. But so efficient has been the administration of the camps and so great is the popular enthusiasm their establishment has created that this difficulty is already much less than it was.

The help given by the people is to be seen in two ways. In every camp I visited was furniture presented by individual residents in the neighborhood. In each one, too, the local municipal authorities had provided sites and considerable quantities of materials for buildings. The initial cost of setting up the camps has thus been almost incredibly low. It was quoted to me in the case of Bernau as having amounted to no more than from 10,000 marks to 15,000 marks and it is hoped not to exceed such figures elsewhere.

This means an initial capital outlay of less than $20 per head of those accommodated. It means that camps can be set up wherever work is available. In other words it has become possible to move the working population about, thus surmounting in large measure the problem of what in Great Britain are known as "black spots," i. e., derelict groups of workers tied to homes in the neighborhood of industries that have become derelict.

The cost of running the camps has also been brought down to extraordinary low figures.

Daily Food Ration

The daily food ration is by no means scanty. It includes for each individual 780 grams of bread (about 1¾ pounds), 125 grams of meat or fish or eggs (nearly ¼ pound), besides potatoes and other vegetables, butter, jam and coffee and tea.

The whole is paid for nevertheless out of a government grant of 2 marks daily per worker. Of this sum about half provides the food, fuel and lighting. Of the balance, 65 to 70 pfennigs is spent on equipment, the remaining 30 to 35 pfennigs being paid to each worker as pocket money.

The net result is that the Government has provided itself with an engine of enormous potentiality. At a cost which is not prohibitive, it can provide a labor force wherever there is suitable work of public utility to be done. Elaborate conditions have been laid down to prevent abuse of this machine.

Pennsylvania League Opposes Bonus Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24—While urging support of the proposed $25,000,000 state relief bond issue, the western Pennsylvania branch of the National Economy League went on record yesterday as opposed to a proposed amendment to the Pennsylvania State Constitution authorizing a $50,000,000 bond issue, to be paid as a bonus to Spanish-American and World War veterans.

Taking its stand against passage of the bonus bond issue at the November elections, the league issued a statement declaring the Commonwealth has no financial obligation to the veterans, "who were not in the service of the State, but that of the Federal Government."

The statement stresses that adjusted compensation certificates already issued by the United States Government total $4,500,000,000, and that this was accepted by all official representatives of the veterans as final satisfaction.

Veterans in actual need would receive their share of the proposed $25,000,000 relief issue, the league contends.

Societies Join Move to Save 'First' Pile Drawbridge in U. S.

Old Structure at York, Maine, Erected 175 Years Ago by Major Sewall, Condemned Because It Is Inadequate to Stand Strain of 10-Ton Trucks

By Philip Dana Orcutt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because it is inadequate to carry the load of 10-ton trucks driven at a high rate of speed, Sewall's Bridge, York Village, Maine, has been condemned. As this is believed to be the first pile drawbridge in America, not only the residents of York but also people from all over the State and many organizations including the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, are protesting the destruction of one more historic landmark, too many of which have already been thoughtlessly destroyed.

Nearly 200 years ago the community of York, Maine (then in Massachusetts Bay Colony), felt the stir of progress, the urge for speed. Therefore, at a parish meeting, held on Jan. 20, 1742, because of the trouble of ferrying to and from the "preaching," it was "Voted that this parish is willing there should be a bridge built across York River, at or near where Captain Samuel Sewall keeps a ferry, and that a committee be chosen to take subscriptions for the building of the same, and the said committee are directed to prepare materials for to build said bridge as soon as may be." But the bridge was not built for nearly 20 years.

Why Delayed in Building

Perhaps there were too many diversions. Three years later the stalwart men of York sailed to Louisburg under the banner of Pepperrell and earned undying fame in the capture of this supposedly invincible stronghold from the French, who were then stirring up the Indians to attack the English settlements. Perhaps it was the difficulty of construction, for no bridge longer than two spans resting on a central pier had been built with the primitive facilities available and the span required here was 270 feet. Perhaps subscriptions were difficult to raise. Anyway, "as soon as may be" proved to be the boom year of 1761 when Samuel Sewall, by then a Major, startled the engineering world with a new type of bridge construction, a type which proved so practical that, in an only slightly modified form, bridges are still being constructed on this model.

Major Sewall thus became internationally famous. An early geography book refers to this "modern bridge built in 1761, 270 feet long exclusive of the wharves at each end, which reach to the channel, and 25 feet wide. The bridge stands on 13 piers and was planned and constructed by Major Samuel Sewall, an ingenious mechanic, a native of the town. The model of Charles river bridge was taken from this and was built under the superintendence of the same gentleman. It also served as the model of the Beverly and Malden bridges, and has been imitated even in Europe by those ingenious American artists, Messrs. Cox & Thompson."

Pile Driving In the 1760's

The method of construction, however, as described contemporaneously, seems quaintly in contrast with modern methods. "The piles of posts were of different lengths; the length being determined by probing the bottom of the river or mud with a pointed iron affixed to a long pole, and having ascertained the various depths of the mud in a section, a whole section, containing four piles or posts, was framed, well braced, and the cap still fastened on. At still tide it was floated to its place, and, by dint of labor, set upright and gayed (sic). Large and heavy oak logs, the tops or lighter ends of which were secured inland, were then made use of, and the butts raised by tackles to a proper height; and by the striking of detents or latches, the ropes were released, the logs fell with great force upon the caps, and by their impetus this section was driven to the depth desired."

For many years thereafter this was the main road through York. So much of the surrounding scenery is so little changed that it is not difficult to visualize Sir William Pepperrell and his gentle lady from Boston in their coach, thundering down the hill and across the bridge to receive the reward of their popularity.

Some of the Associations It Carries

York was ever a forward-looking community and drew up its own Declaration of Independence three years before the Liberty Bell announced that of Thomas Jefferson to the mob in Philadelphia. When the epic news of Lexington reached York the timbers of the bridge, then only in its second decade, echoed to the footsteps of 40 Continental soldiers marching to Boston. These men had so little money that they could not all pay for the ferry at the next river. One of them asked the ferryman if he must pay a tax for what he carried on his back. Answered in the negative, he lifted a companion onto his broad shoulders and carried him across.

Cleveland Banks Inquiry Announced

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Emerich B. Freed, United States District Attorney, yesterday announced an investigation of the closed Union Trust Company and Guardian Trust Company would be made soon by a staff of auditors and investigators sent here by the United States Department of Justice.

Mr. Freed said he had received telegraphic information from Washington officials, with whom he conferred last week, regarding the bank situation here. The investigation, he said, probably will require several weeks. It will be completed in time for scrutiny by the federal grand jury which sits early next month.

The Cleveland banks had deposits of approximately $200,000,000 when they were refused a license to reopen after the March banking holiday. They have paid out $57,000,000 as a first dividend.

Trains Air Conditioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24—All the Pennsylvania Railroad's hourly trains between Philadelphia and New York now are completely made up of air-conditioned coaches, parlor lounge, dining cars and parlor cars, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mr. C. H. Mathews, Jr., passenger traffic manager.

Junior Farmer Work In Canada Examined As American Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 24—Impressed with the work of the junior farmers department at the Central Canada Exhibition, Mr. Warren D. Robbins, United States Minister to Canada, has instructed Mr. Henry M. Bankhead, American commercial attaché here, to obtain all available information on the subject.

It is the minister's intention, it is understood, to transmit such information to the Department of Agriculture in the hope that such an organization will be inaugurated at all the state fairs in the United States.

About 300 young men and women are competing at Ottawa.

Apples Keep If They Live Quietly And Breathe Deeply, Britain Finds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Apples last longer if they live and breathe deeply and slowly.

This is one of the many discoveries of government experts just published here in highly scientific language, in the Food Investigation Board's report.

The experts have discovered that there is a critical period in the life of an apple when it either goes bad or stays good. But it has been found possible by a new system of gas storage to make apples breathe, or draw in moisture, slowly and so nearly double the length of time they can be stored. The amount of home-grown apples stored has rapidly doubled since the new method was discovered and now amounts to 1750 tons at a time. The report states that another 1000 tons is planned and that in a few years' time the amount will be 10 times as great.

New methods for freezing meat and fish have also been invented and proved of late. Meat that has been chilled can only remain in good condition for a certain time. By new methods this time limit has been greatly increased. Pork, chilled in the new way, has been stored for 17 weeks, and found as tender as veal or chicken, it is claimed.

This increase in the time limit for chilling will, it is said, greatly help the meat export trade of the British dominions, particularly Australia and New Zealand.

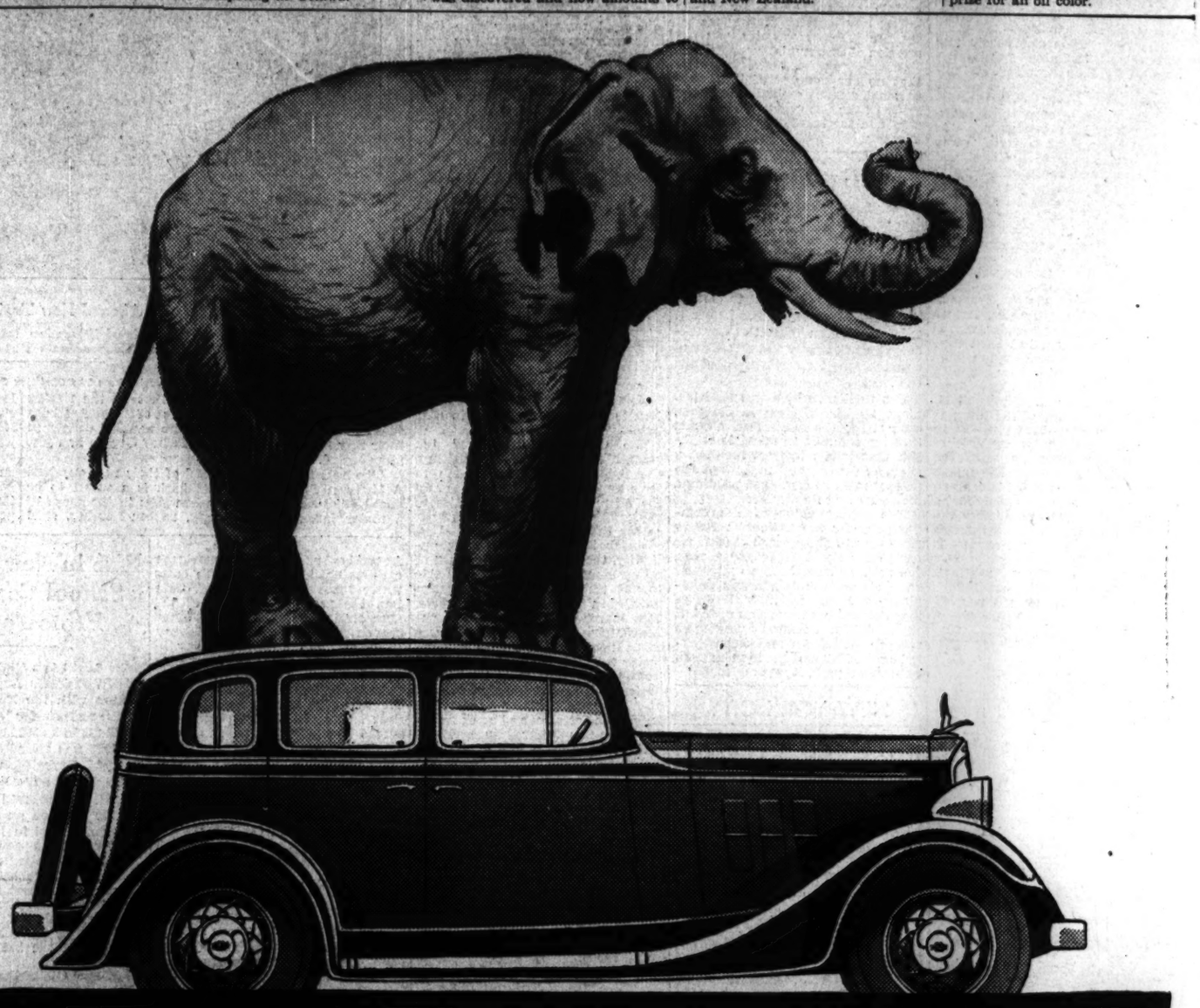
English Postman Wins Prize For Picture in Oils

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Evidence that the superintendent and the telephone operator, those somewhat mythical creatures, heard but never seen, are quite ordinarily human has been furnished by a Postal Workers' Exhibition here recently.

Perhaps the most striking evidence was that which disclosed that telephone operators knit—in their spare time, of course. They also bake cakes, big soft brown ones, and grow huge potatoes.

The chance that an artistic postman has to study the countryside to advantage was splendidly illustrated by the rich colors of Mr. A. E. Hobby's landscape, which won first prize for an oil color.



If your elephant wants to ride on top

IT'S ALL RIGHT WITH A CHEVROLET

"What a relief that sturdy body and those oversize brakes are. I won't have to worry a minute while you're on the way."

"Fisher Ventilation to make a breeze, Fisher body quietness to soothe the nerves. Isn't that a perfect hot weather combination?"

CHEVROLET

We didn't actually plan on elephants when we chose the bodies for the new Chevrolet. But we did choose bodies rigid enough, and strong enough, to support six tons of elephant, or anything else you can name. . . . *Fisher bodies* . . . steel bodies *plus* a hardwood frame . . . exactly the same type of bodies used on all 12 and 16-cylinder cars. Steel alone is not enough to make you as safe and secure as we want you to be in a Chevrolet. *A steel body,* welded into a solid wall of protection plus *resilient hardwood* reinforcing to take up stress, absorb shocks and prevent the steel from following its natural tendency to buckle under pressure makes the sturdiest body of all—the kind used on the Chevrolet, *and on no other low-priced car.* Remember that when you buy a car. Be sure to get all you pay for . . . the super-safety of a steel-plus-wood Fisher body.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

$445 TO $565

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms. A General Motors Value.

"What gives you the biggest kick—its Starterator, Cushion-Balancing, Octane Selector, or its comfort and style?"

"Economy is first with me. Here's everything I want at a lower cost per mile."

"John, why bother with fixing that old car any more? I've just figured how easy it is to meet the payments on a smart new Chevrolet."

STEEL ALONE IS *NOT* ENOUGH

STEEL BODY + HARDWOOD FRAME = STRONG, SAFE BODY BY FISHER

Germany Pledges Full Investigation Of Reichstag Fire

Counsel for Accused to Have Access to All Trial Documents

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 24—The German public prosecutor's reply to the letters of Herr Branting, Swedish lawyer, and M. Romain Rolland, French pacifist, containing conditions upon which they are prepared to communicate their information regarding the Reichstag fire Feb. 27 to German judicial authorities, was published here today.

The reply deals courteously and judicially with nine points demanded by Herr Branting. It indicates among other things that the accused could consult counsel without the presence of a third party, that during the proceedings the counsel has a right to examine any document relative to the trial and that the accused can choose his own defending counsel from German lawyers duly recognized by the Supreme Court. Foreign lawyers would have to work in coöperation with German lawyers, according to the criminal code.

Charges that Communists accused of arson have been inhumanely treated—foreign accounts suggest that Ernst Torgler, former Communist Reichstag leader, who is among the accused, has been kept in chains—are refuted by the public prosecutor.

After dealing with other complaints from Herr Branting and M. Rolland as members of the international committee which proposes to hold its own inquiry into the Reichstag fire simultaneously with the official trial at Leipzig, the public prosecutor declares it is his concern that all available material for a proper trial should come before the court and whether it comes through prosecuting or defending counsel is immaterial to him.

Publication of Herr Branting's letter and the public prosecutor's answer brings the German people's attention for the first time (except for certain brief notices in journals here and there) to the fact that certain circles abroad have been taking any interest in the Reichstag fire incident except as an expression of Communist incendiarism.

One journal expressed surprise that no one member of the international committee had visited the scene of the fire or examined documents in the hands of German authorities.

Germans to Set Own Styles for Clothes

Special from Monitor Bureau
Berlin

THE all-pervading nature of the activities of Germany's Government is illustrated by the creation of a German fashions office to endeavor to substitute home for foreign leadership in connection with clothes for both men and women.

This organization is to be presided over in an honorary capacity by Frau Joseph Goebbels, wife of the Propaganda Minister.

Rate Cut Protested By Consolidated Gas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The Public Service Commission, which recently ordered a 6 per cent cut in electric light and power rates, has before it today a petition from the Consolidated Gas Company and its affiliated organizations for a rehearing of the case.

The petition, which was filed last night by Mr. William L. Ransom, counsel for the companies, charges that the commission failed to establish that public interest required a change in rates, and urges that the present rates be continued pending a rehearing and further order.

The responsibility of the companies under the national recovery program will oblige them to increase their costs about $10,000,000 a year, the petition asserts. The companies each signed the President's reëmployment agreement after the hearings before the commission ended, it says. Additional federal taxes levied upon the companies and their stockholders in 1933 amount to more than $4,000,000 a year, it was added.

Tammany Gains Right to Levy Tax From State Law

Republican Opposition Melts When Utility Bills Derail

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24—The Tammany administration of New York City today has from the special session of the 156th Legislature blanket authority to levy $41,000,000 in taxes for jobless relief funding over the period from Sept. 1 to Feb. 28 next, when the 157th Legislature will convene. The bill, which now awaits Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's signature, places no strictures on municipal taxing power save that the new levies must not fall on non-residents—a safeguard imposed by Republican law makers.

As stipulated by the Governor, full responsibility for the tax rise rests with the city authorities, who sought in the beginning to spread the cost of the local emergency over the State.

Having disposed of the controversial New York City tax bill, the special session officially adjourned sine die at noon today when the clocks in both houses were stopped. Actual adjournment is expected late this afternoon, with the important public utility bills urged by Governor Lehman apparently doomed to die in committee.

Republicans suddenly surrendered to the down-state Democrats' demand for blanket tax authority after five weeks of opposition, thus assuring the speedy ending of the special session when its prolongation would have subjected the G. O. P. opposition to the utility program to wide publicity.

The Governor had urged the passage of two bills, one permitting the Public Service Commission to force temporary rate reductions and the other requiring the utilities to pay part of the expense of investigating their rates.

Under its emergency taxing authority, the New York City board of estimate may levy any tax it is able to put through. Political observers recalled in this connection, however, that Mayor O'Brien's appeal to the Legislature for taxing powers was made necessary when his original motor tax scheme was defeated by a hostile public rebuff, and that this protest was again strongly apparent at Albany when his attempt to get legislation for sales and stock transfer levies was defeated by merchant and stock broker groups of the city. Public sentiment in New York City against new taxation without retrenchment has not abated since then, it was stressed.

Just before adjournment, the Assembly passed the mortgage closures until July 1 next, in cases where taxes have been paid. This had the previous approval of the Democratic Senate. The lower branch also passed a deficiency judgment bill, which provides in foreclosure cases that the court may fix the value of the property seized.

Another piece of last business in the assembly was passage of the state excise tax bill, previously approved by the Senate, which sets up liquor revenue machinery in the event the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed before the convening of the next Legislature.

'Lay Aloft and Loose It, My Hearties!'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Aboard New Training Vessel

Lads With Sea Legs to Get Full Naval Education Doing Tasks Aboard This 3000-Ton Four-Masted Steel Bark. All Modern Conveniences Put Aboard—Even an Ice Cream Machine.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—With a rush to be first up the rigging to the maintop, the youngsters of the Arethusa showed something more than mere nautical delight in their new training ship, which Prince George had just inaugurated.

The boys may well be proud of their new quarters. A 3000-ton four-masted steel bark is a vessel to be proud of at any time. But when gifts in the shape of a motor launch, a ship's gig, rubber flooring, steel lockers and—joy of joys!—an ice cream making machine are all added, a training ship defies description. Nor do the gifts end there. The members of Lloyd's, world famous marine registrars and underwriters, have subscribed £5000 for the building of a swimming bath on shore.

The new training ship takes the place of the Arethusa which started its work of service in training poor and destitute boys for the British navy 60 years ago.

Flood Control Plan Covers Three Rivers In Pittsburgh Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 24—A huge flood control plan, embracing construction of 10 reservoirs at the headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers at a cost of $57,060,000, will be placed before authorities in Washington by the Tri-State Authority.

Mayor John S. Herron yesterday appointed eight officials of communities in the affected area—Ohio, West Virginia and western Pennsylvania—as members of the committee, following a conference with 200 civic leaders throughout the territory served by the upper Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

The plan, according to Mayor Herron, who called the conference, is designed to reduce the hazards from floods, to improve river navigation and to better the condition of domestic and industrial water supply.

It was estimated by Mayor Herron and his engineering advisers that the project, if adopted by the Federal Government, would give direct and indirect employment to 48,000 men for one year. He stressed that Pennsylvania pays millions of dollars a year in damage due to floods.

Unions Seek 'Sign Up' Of Ford Motor Workers

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—An attempt to unionize the Ford Motor Company plant at Edgewater was launched yesterday with at least partial success indicated.

After some 300 of the 2000 employees at the plant had listened to three American Federation of Labor organizers here last night, it was announced that about 75 per cent had signed union pledges. One of the speakers, Mr. Charles Jennings of Jersey City, an A. F. of L. organiser, said that a number of open shop auto plants in Detroit are becoming unionized and that unions are recognized in Ford plants in foreign countries. Tribute was paid to the organizing genius in industry of Mr. Henry Ford, who is an open shop advocate.

Rise in New York School Cost Faces Protest of Citizens

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Dissatisfaction with the Board of Education's request for an increase of $2,051,399 in its 1934 budget over that for 1933 was voiced by the Citizens' Budget Commission today. The board bases its estimate of $131,604,286, as compared with $129,552,887 for 1933, on an anticipated increase of 12,000 in the high school enrollment next year.

Mandatory salary increments, the need for more teachers, maintenance of present educational standards and provision for the growth of the secondary schools, were reasons presented by Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the board, for the increase.

Mr. Earl Gill of the technical staff of the citizens' committee gave his opinion at the meeting that cuts could have been effected without reducing teachers' salaries and announced that his committee would soon "offer alternatives of cuts in salaries or cuts in running expenses," one of which the board would have to accept, he held.

In view of the expected increase in school attendance in the fall of 1934, the tentative budget provides for 241 new teaching positions in senior day high schools for the fall of 1933, 189 new positions for next spring and 154 for the fall of 1934. Another 100 will be needed, the budget report states, for the new Samuel Gompers High School, to be opened in the Bronx during the year, and for industrial high school classes in continuation schools.

Action on Program Urged by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug 24—While the Democratic-controlled Senate Committee on Public Service was busy killing three of the four bills recommended by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to give the State drastic control over utilities Aug. 22, the Governor was writing a second message to the lawmakers, urging them to adopt his program.

The committee reported out one of the four measures—that which compels the utility companies to pay interest on deposits—but it smothered the other two bills which would give the Public Service Commission power to lower gas and electric rates, compel utilities to bear part of the expense of rate investigations and create a $300,000 revolving fund to allow the Public Service Commission to employ help.

Governor Lehman, in his message, stressed the necessity for the bills which he had urged.

Cuban Government Considers Plans To Disarm Civilians

HAVANA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Alarmed by outbreaks of lawlessness throughout Cuba, the provisional government and military officials today considered how they could best disarm civilians.

Authorities studied the possibility of issuing military orders that all non-military persons turn in the weapons they collected in three years of revolution against the recently ended régime of Gerardo Machado, in order to prevent a repetition of mob violence such as that in Santiago when two men were taken from soldiers and shot.

It was understood the ABC secret society, which has taken a leading rôle in tracking down Machadists, is willing to turn over its guns and leave the pursuit of Machado's followers to soldiers and police.

The de Cespedes Government faced the loss of support of one of its important factions when Havana University students in a long manifesto declared flatly for a de facto form of government and urged that the effort to maintain a constitutional appearance be abandoned.

This President de Cespedes was not prepared to do. It was pointed out that only under a constitutional government does the administration believe it can carry through a financial program involving Cuba and the United States.

Rail Heads Transfer Coördination Work

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Eastern railroad executives at a meeting yesterday decided to transfer the functions of the general committee, formed some time ago to consider economies and elimination of competitive waste, to three subcommittees.

This action apparently terminates the existence of the general committee. The executives acted as members of the eastern regional coördination committee which recently promised Federal Coördinator Joseph B. Eastman that, in harmony with the Administration's reëmployment campaign the general committee would be reorganized.

The three new subcommittees will function in the traffic, operating and accounting fields.

Girl Scouts to Trade City's Roar For Song of Katydids in Camp

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—All summer long, groups of Girl Scouts who live in New York City's big apartment houses, 60 to 100 families a house, with never a hint of a backyard or a garden in which to make hollyhock dresses for dolls, have been studying camping.

As seriously as though they were preparing for an examination in geography or algebra they have learned the theory of pitching a tent, and how to light a fire in the wind, and the difference between burdock and nettles.

Now they are prepared to put their theories to the test, 14 of them chosen from the "day camp" at Fort Washington Avenue and 190th Street going to the country for a whole week where the shrill automobile sirens will be replaced by croaking frogs, and the song of the katydids hailing the autumn will be heard instead of the rush and the roar of the elevated and subway.

They will pitch their own "pup tents," set up their own fireplace and food cache, and woodcraft, campcraft and outdoor cooking will be indulged in from early morning until late in the evening without once having to stop their enjoyable pursuits to go home. The girls will camp on the Ormonk (N. Y.) estate of Mrs. Greenough Fuller, and they will be in charge of Miss Carolyn Weingarten.

This is the first time that anything of the kind has been attempted by Manhattan Council, according to Mrs. Richard E. Forrest, borough commissioner, who explains that before these girls went to Camp Meamac, the day camp they had had no camping experience, but that by their effort at learning they have proved themselves capable of undertaking such a trip with proper leadership.

Chile Accepts Mitchell

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24 (By U. P.)—Mr. Robert Mitchell is persona grata as the British Ambassador to Chile, it was announced today.

Priest Charges Forging of Name To Stock Record

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin Says 'Faked' List Made Him Out Market Trader

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP)—Charges that faked records purporting to show he engaged in stock market transactions were published by the Detroit Free Press during a controversy with the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin, crusading priest, were made today by him before the one-man Detroit bank investigating jury.

The charges came during the priest's discussion before the jury investigating the closing of two national banks here of his knowledge of conditions in the Detroit Bankers Company, holding company for the closed First National Bank-Detroit.

"The Free Press took the account sheets of another person," he shouted, hammering the witness table, "wiped out the real name, had my name put in, and then charged me with being a 'stock gambler.'"

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin presented a reproduction of the stock account sheets published by the newspaper, and charged that actually the sheets showed the stock trading accounts of the National Bank of Commerce but that the bank's name had been stricken out at the top and his name inserted. He read a letter which he said came from a brokerage firm saying the sheets published actually showed the accounts of the National Bank of Commerce and that the brokerage firm had never bought or sold stock for him.

"But, in this transaction," said Atty.-Gen. Patrick H. O'Brien, his questioner, "was not the bank acting as your agent?"

"The bank may have acted as my agent at times," said the Rev. Mr. Coughlin.

The priest engaged in a controversy with the newspaper last spring, subsequent to public statements he made concerning the Detroit Bankers Company, of which Mr. E. D. Stair, publisher of the Free Press, is a former president. The Free Press published copies of stock records which they said showed that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin had used contributions to his church in stock dealings.

The priest, in his second day on the witness stand, also endeavored to show that the statements of the condition of the Detroit Bankers Company for 1931 and 1932, as mailed to stockholders, were false. He said that Mr. Stair signed the reports.

In earlier testimony the priest delivered a lecture on the necessity of obtaining good men in politics, and charged that "we have fallen into the error of thinking that 'to the victor belong the spoils.'" He also declared he believed President Roosevelt "has amalgamated and is in the process of amalgamating most of the votes of both political parties."

Junior Chamber Votes Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Junior Chamber of Commerce in a mail ballot has voted to retain the state dry laws. A number of members didn't vote in the belief that a civic organization should not take a stand on a political issue. A majority, however, of those voting expressed a preference for prohibition.

Tammany Is Worried When Grimm's Board Examines Pay Rolls

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The city's costly personal service pay roll is under scrutiny by the Peter Grimm civic committee with a view to eliminating useless municipal jobs, it was learned here today.

Meetings of the committee, which was called into being by Mr. Samuel Untermyer, special fiscal adviser at City Hall, to prepare a retrenchment program for the Tammany mayoralty, are in abeyance until further progress is made in this inquiry, in which the committee will demand the coöperation of department heads.

The first intimation of this move was received with trepidation in City Hall circles, since the exempt lists now under scrutiny constitute a chief means by which the district leaders of the city's dominant political party retain the following that insures delivery of their vote quota on election day.

While Mr. Untermyer's plan to put the city administration on record for retrenchment was originally seen in these quarters as a nice opportunity for election-time window-dressing, the braves are eyeing askance a program that threateens to infringe upon the stream of patronage.

Announcement of the foray on the rich exempt list came from Mr. Grimm, who also is chairman of the citizens' budget commission, last night. "The first interim report of the committee will cover positions in the city and county government which it believes can be eliminated without injury to the public," he said. "There is in the possession of organizations like the citizens' budget commission, the civil service reform association and the various civic organizations information which indicates that many positions involving hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars each year in salaries can be eliminated."

Camera Built to Shoot At Shooting Stars

MEADVILLE, Penna., Aug. 24 (AP)—Using a lens 15 inches in diameter, Allegheny College is helping construct a camera intended to photograph shooting stars.

The instrument, one of the largest high-speed photographic appliances ever built, will be used in a study to be conducted at Flagstaff, Ariz., by the Cornell ultra-violet star spectra expedition. Fundamental research into the nature and origin of the solar system is the purpose behind the photographic study of meteorites.

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The Home Forum

Jack and Jill

Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after.

ALL the world that has the English language knows that rhyme from Mother Goose, but few know that in it there survives an Old Norse legend which must go back to the early memory of that race, a legend which figures forth the Old Norse interpretation of the spots on the moon.

Modern astronomy has taught us that these spots are volcanic craters; but in olden days people, lacking the telescope, saw them with the eye of the imagination, as, indeed, people do today, who either have no astronomy or choose to forget it. To the Greeks and the peoples who absorbed their traditions the Man in the Moon was Endymion, whom the goddess Selene awakened with a kiss on Mount Latmos and bore with her to the Moon. In a beautiful old Oriental legend, he is a hare. To the Italians of the thirteenth century, he was Cain on his way to make God a sacrifice of thorns, the poorest fruit of the earth—Dante thus refers to him in the twentieth canto of the *Inferno*. In medieval Germanic legend, he is the stick-gatherer with his bush and dog whom Stephano pretends to be when Caliban reverently asks him: "Hast thou not dropp'd from Heaven?" and he replies: "Out o' the moon, I do assure thee; I was the man i' the moon when time was." And to come home again, in the imagination of Tin Pan Alley, he may be a Negro: "If the man in the Moon were a Coon, Coon, Coon."

But it is the Scandinavian legend that is the source of Jack and Jill and their famous adventures. In the Prose Edda, that thirteenth century treasure-house of Old Norse legend, there is an allusion to the story of Mani, the moon. This story tells how Mani snatched two children from the earth, whose names were Hjuki and Bil, just as they were on their way to the well called Byrgir, carrying on their shoulders the cask Saegr and the pole Simul. According to Old Norse mythology, these two children were transplanted to the Moon, as in the Greek legend Selene carried Endymion there; in Oriental legend Buddha placed the hare there to reward him; in Germanic legend the Lord banished to the moon the anonymous stick-gatherer in Numbers. In other words, our casually accepted nursery rhyme is a survival of a legend that is at least a thousand years old, and probably much older; a legend that survives in Sweden today where the people see not our round face or the stick-gatherer of Teutonic legend, but a boy and a girl carrying a bucket of water between them on a pole. Hjuki (pronounced in Norse Juki) has survived as Jack; and Bill, because in English Bill is a nickname for a boy, has been changed to Jill for the sake of sex and alliterative euphony. And the fall of Jack and that of Jill after him represents the disappearance of one moon spot after another, as the moon wanes.

* * *

For some time, I have had more than a suspicion that not only are our nursery rhymes and folk tales frequently survivals of very ancient nature myths, as Jack and Jill symbolize the waxing and waning of the moon, and in the equally famous adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk, the sun is symbolized by the red hen, the moon by the moneybags, and the winds by the harp; but also the so-called nonsense refrains of our nursery rhymes and old ballads are perversions of sense, once words with a meaning, corrupted to what now seems to us nonsense in their transmission from mouth to mouth.

Take for example the old anonymous Irish song, Shule Aroon. The first two lines of this song are pronounced in Irish:

Shoo-il, shoo-il shoo-il, a rooin,
Shoo-il go socair, ogus shoo-il go kiune.

Translated into English they mean:

Come, come, come O love
Come quietly, and come gently.

I have heard a man in Boston, who had no Irish and knew nothing more about the song than that he had learned it from a boon companion, sing it so that the first two lines sounded like this:

Shoo-il, shoo-il, shoo-il, a rooin,
Shoo-il a shaggaraga shigababa coon.

To him it was as much a nonsense rhyme as dickory, dickory, dock or fal la la. There under our very eyes, or in our very ears, we can see or hear good Irish on its way to becoming nonsense. Indeed, the second line has become just that, and the first line has not, because the sound of it in Irish is close enough to familiar English sounds for it to have remained for the time uncorrupted.

* * *

So I have wondered about the changes that took place before we have any possible way of knowing that they did take place. Take fal la la, for instance. The Old Irish phrase "Failte la, la" means "Welcome the day, the day." Is it not possible that, as we know Bjuki became Jack, and Bil Jill, and "Ogus shoo-il go kiune," to give it phonetically, "shigababa coon," that "Failte la, la" under similar circumstances became "fal la la?" This is impossible to prove, but exciting to think about. If it is so, we have in the "fal la la" which we sing so thoughtlessly and merrily a survival of an old Druid incantation, spoken reverently by the Druids as they wandered about their altars in the morning light, their feet wet in the dew, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years before the coming of Cæsar's legions to Celtic Britain; a phrase as old as Priam's woes or the ill-fated wanderings of the doomed Odysseus.

So far in time and space have Jack and Jill and their quest for the pail of water brought us. What then of Wee Willie Winkie, Old Mother Hubbard, Jack and the house he built, Jack Sprat and his famous spouse, Little Bo Peep, Humpty Dumpty who sat on a wall to his sorrow, and the many seemingly nonsense jingles, such as hey nonny nonny, how dan dicky dow, hey diddle diddle, and others, that season our nursery rhymes and ballads and today mean no more to us than sound and rhythm? Some of them may have behind them meanings and legends as old as the Celtic incantation "Failte la, la," or the Old Norse legend of Mani and Hjuki and Bil.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

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By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Plymouth (England), Down by the Barbican: From a Drawing by Adrian Hill

MR. ADRIAN HILL does not confine himself to one specific branch of artistic activity. Though possessing a supreme capacity for drawing, he refuses to specialize in any particular class of subject matter or medium.

Mr. Hill claims the unique distinction of being the "first official artist on the Western Front." Considering that he was barely out of his 'teens when this important work was intrusted to him, it is much to his credit. He duly justified the commission in the contribution of some two hundred drawings to the British collection of pictorial records of the great war. Furthermore, these drawings cannot be counted merely as topographical records, since they manifest a mastery of composition and draftsmanship, an intensity of feeling, which adds considerably to the sum of his artistic achievement.

Since the war he has come upon a world teeming with interest which keeps him continually occupied; in fact, almost everything he sees gives him pleasure to draw. Whether it is a still-life group, tree, old barn, modern business house, shipping scene, rolling landscape or a group of figures, all to him are equally worth drawing or painting. Moreover, Mr. Hill finds a most pleasurable scope for his skill and creative ability in the pictorial invention of townscapes and various other scenes.

By a subtle manipulation of tone values, Mr. Hill's black and white sketches gain a characteristic quality of "color" and sparkle. In this scene down by the Barbican at Plymouth, the blues, grays and mauves are easily associated with the background, sky, water, and pier, while shades of brown, blue-black, gray and green about the ships, are almost identifiable. It may be affirmed that the tones of the funnel of the beached steamer represent nothing of red or blue, but rather dull yellow and a black band at the top. This quality of color is usually accompanied with a piquant sense of life, as this Plymouth drawing clearly exemplifies. Despite the fact that these vessels are resting in quiet moorings, there is a certain animation apparent throughout the scene due especially to the occupation of men. Note particularly how the little ferry boat appears to rock with the sway of the oarsman at the stern.

Shipping holds an irresistible attraction for artists. Perhaps it is the link with a wider world, full of color and romance; perhaps it symbolizes the whole activity of mankind in its endless callings. Plymouth, the great seaport of the west country, is one of the familiar haunts of Mr. Adrian Hill. Here he may indulge pencil and brush in the intricacies of ships' rigging and all the superstructure of craft and quayside; here he may exercise precision of hand and eye in the rendering of these details.

Mr. Hill's reputation travels far and wide by the long series of his works exhibited and reproduced, by his numerous writings on art matters, and by his early election and conspicuous services to the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, Royal Society of British Artists and the Royal Institute of Water-Color Painters.

Our Garden Pool

Still and peaceful, in a secluded corner of the garden, lies a pool of water capturing in its surface a shining patch of sky. It has an irresistible charm, this little pool, the charm of a gossamer-like beauty that needs but a breath to transfigure it into some new form of loveliness.

It snatches a double beauty from the reeds and tapering iris leaves, from the clumps of bog-myrtle and rushes that surround it. Seldom is their mirrored picture quite, quite still; for, if there is no slightest breeze to ruffle its surface, there are water spiders and water boatmen which with lightning quickness dart across and send a faint rippling movement through the leaves reflected in the water. It catches a fleeting picture of every bird that wings across its patch of sky, of every painted dragon fly that trembles for an instant over its surface; every butterfly, too, blown like a wisp of colored paper across the pool, must cast its image on the water.

Brown, like a mountain tarn, the water holds mysteries of its own which even the brightest shafts of sunlight only dimly penetrate. There is, for instance, a big chestnut-colored beetle, with black feathered legs, which scrambles up from a clump of water-weed and, lifting its shiny back to the surface of the water, takes in a bubble of air and as quickly scuttles off again to its lair among the weeds.

Unlike it are the quiet, lazy goldfish that swim idly in and out among the water plants, or with gently fanning tails hang poised for a moment under the shade of a floating lily leaf. There is a family of baby goldfish, too, with as yet only a glint of gold on their tiny backs; and there are minnows which have learned to follow the goldfish when, at the sight of an approaching figure, they swim hopefully to the side in search of food.

A baby frog, which in the springtime spent its tadpole days in the pool, has burrowed a little hole in some marshy ground near the water's edge. Two tiny leaves of pennywort have grown across the entrance and it seems to welcome their shade, for it spends much of its time sitting, motionless, just inside its cool, green doorway, though sometimes with a hop it disappears among the marsh plants or with a tiny splash is off into the pool, swimming through the rippling circles it has made.

In the evening, when the last lily flower has folded its petals for the night, a swarm of light-winged insects come to dance above the pool and moths brush through the shadows that slowly close in upon the water. Then through the night the pool lies sometimes flooded by the moon with magic beauty and sometimes shrouded in a veil of darkness, with a captive star gleaming enmeshed among its floating leaves.

Well Hall in Kent

The house known as Well Hall at Eltham, Kent, is familiar to many of E. Nesbit's readers as the Red House, which figures in her novel of that name — the only novel of hers which might be called a popular success — and as the Moat House in many of the Bastable stories. In fact, it crept into her work, if I may use an expression so incongruous, at intervals throughout the rest of her writing life. She loved it; it might be said to have become part of her personality. It had all the faults she could forgive, and all the virtues that most delighted her.

It stood on an historical site which has often been the subject of research by antiquaries. The house itself was a red-brick eighteenth century structure, but, besides an ancient moat still filled with water, there was also a little range of Tudor buildings. These had suffered many alterations in the seventeenth century and later, and were in use as cottages, but a long out-building dated 1568, though in a poor state of repair, could still boast brick arcading, mullioned windows and panelling, and moulded chimneys and gable ends of authentic Tudor origin.

Before the house lay a spacious lawn, supposed to be the site of an earlier mansion which is known to have been the property of the Ropers, Sheriffs of Kent, a family rendered illustrious by alliance with that of Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII'S ill-destined Lord Chancellor. Margaret Roper, his devoted daughter, lived at Well Hall for many years.

E. Nesbit was charmed with everything she saw of the house, the outbuildings, and the adjoining grounds, which were fragrant with sweet briars, gillyflowers, and many old-fashioned herbs seldom found in gardens more recently planted. There was an orchard, too, with ancient, gnarled apple-trees, and a promising half-acre or so laid out for vegetables. The condition of the whole domain was somewhat discouraging, and would have caused any woman of prosaic mind to think twice before taking on the responsibility of its upkeep, but E. Nesbit was blind to everything but its beauties, and her husband was evidently not less favourably impressed. Early in 1899 they embarked upon the toils and excitements of removing a fairly numerous household.

The Red House, though the dramatis personæ and the circumstances of the case are changed for the purposes of fiction, contains a recognizable if somewhat idealized account of the manner in which they first installed themselves. . . .

At Sandgate, a few miles along the coast, Mr. Wells was in possession of Spade House, and as the two families were intimate, mutual invitations were issued and accepted, and an informal and exceedingly charming correspondence still exists to bear testimony to the happiness of those flourishing years.

Mr. Wells had read some of E. Nesbit's work before he met her, and had never doubted that she was a man (a delusion which she always found flattering, and did her best to confirm by writing all first-person stories in the masculine character). Under this impression, he attributed a male Christian name to her in his fancy, hitting upon "Ernest" as the one that would be most appropriate; and when on meeting her . . . he discovered his mistake, he continued to call her Ernest until by degrees he dropped this nickname for two more generally favoured—"Duchess" and "Madame." To her, he was usually "My Dear Sir."—DORIS LANGLEY MOORE, in "E. Nesbit, A Biography." (London: Ernest Benn, Ltd.)

La Base Giusta negli Affari

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

L'UOMO d'affari di oggi ha bisogno della visione che dà la Scienza Cristiana. La complessità dei suoi problemi rende essenziale una certa misura di comprensione spirituale. Egli non può far fronte in modo soddisfacente a difficoltà materiali con metodi puramente materiali. Il successo apparente di tali metodi è spesso effimero. D'altra parte, una ditta governata da comprensione spirituale ha un successo sicuro, fino a che l'energia spirituale viene mantenuta e la condotta degli affari viene fondata su valori spirituali.

Ma, si può chiedere, Come si può applicare agli affari la comprensione spirituale, e quali sono i metodi che devono essere adottati negli affari da chi è divenuto studente della Scienza Cristiana? La prima, e forse la più importante questione da considerarsi, è la base sulla quale gli affari si devono fondare. Strutture materiali, cadrebbero se vi fosse insufficenza nelle loro fondamenta. Se la base fosse troppo piccola o le fondamenta troppo poco profonde, l'edifizio crollerebbe quando fosse colpito e battuto dagli elementi. La base è una parte essenziale di ogni fabbricato. Deve essere larga abbastanza per sopportare l'edifizio e abbastanza forte per sostenere il peso che è destinata a portare. Ora la base degli affari, dal punto di vista della Scienza Cristiana, deve essere una comprensione del Principio, una comprensione dell'onnipotenza, onniscienza ed ubiquità di Dio, bene. Con tale base, il motivo primario degli affari sarà uno di servizio e non di guadagno. Il guadagno verrà per mezzo del servizio; ma, a meno che l'idea del servizio non sia mantenuta nel pensiero prominentemente, si perderà di vista la base spirituale degli affari, e l'ambizione personale, il guadagno personale, l'orgoglio e la potenza edificheranno un'elaborata organizzazione materiale che deve fallire prima o dopo.

Illustrazioni mirabili dell'idea del dare, le stelle danno luce, i fiori esalano profumo, gli uccelli danno il loro canto e gli alberi fruttiferi danno le loro frutta. Così viene simbolizzato il Principio vivente, amante, attivo, che costantemente dispensa il bene. Ed in tal modo il servire viene manifestato, nello stesso tempo che l'inesauribile natura del divino Amore assume realtà e viene goduta.

Sotto la direzione della Scienza Cristiana gli affari devono essere basati sul Principio. Uno degli attributi del Principio è l'unità; e questa unità, nella sua applicazione agli affari, significa che tanto i dirigenti che gli impiegati lavorano per il bene comune—non soltanto per il bene della ditta, ma altresì per il bene di coloro che vengono in tal modo serviti.

La comprensione di Dio, bene, è dunque la base di tutti i veri affari. Nello scrivere sul Primo Commandamento, Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, dice (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pag. 340): "Un Dio infinito, bene, unisce uomini e nazioni; costituisce la fratellanza dell'uomo; pone fine alle guerre; adempie la Scrittura: 'Ama il tuo prossimo come te stesso'". Il servizio reale trova campo per esprimersi in una grande varietà di modi. Non manca mai di opportunità e non diviene mai stagnante o depresso. Dirigenti ed impiegati cooperano in questo servizio attivo; e pochi lavoratori ispirati da questo giusto motivo possono contribuire ad elevare una moltitudine che lavora soltanto per il vitto, e che non riesce a vedere nel suo impiego null'altro che un ciclo quotidiano di fatica e di monotonia. Si è qui che possiamo avere un'idea del successo degli impiegati; giacchè se una ditta è destinata ad avere successo, molto dipenderà dall'unità di proposito e dalla lealtà di coloro che sono impiegati in essa. L'uomo giusto in una posizione falsa non è conforme all'economia. Il licenziamento spietato di uno che ha errato in qualche particolare può essere ugualmente lungi dall'essere giusto. D'altro canto, ritenere persone per ragioni puramente sentimentali o personali può dar prova di mancanza di divina saggezza, una mancanza che indebolisce la struttura e risulta in perdite non necessarie.

Gesù di Nazareth, l'amorevole Maestro, impiegò coloro che volevano servire l'umanità; ed egli stesso raggiunse il successo in tutto ciò che intraprese. La sua attitudine verso il discepolo errante o stupido fu un modello di saggezza e di pazienza; ed il suo metodo nell'occuparsi di una data situazione era così pregno di divino Amore che persino il triplice rinnegamento di Pietro o la diserzione di tutti i suoi operai non riuscirono affatto ad impedire la dimostrazione dell'opera di salvezza della quale si occupava.

"Il Padre mio opera infino ad ora, ed io ancora opero", disse Gesù. Così egli serviva il suo Padre, ed il suo servizio fu coronato da successo. Egli non mancava giammai di cosa alcuna che gli occorresse, ed il suo metodo era eminentemente semplice. La dipendenza da Dio lo rese capace di dirigere i suoi discepoli, di trovare il denaro per la tassa nella bocca del pesce. L'umanamente impossibile divenne divinamente naturale a questo grande ed umile Cristiano. La sua vita è la miglior guida per l'uomo d'affari, ed il suo esempio è uno che ogni uomo o donna d'affari farebbe bene di emulare.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana, rivolgersi per iscritto a queste indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Bamboo Flute

(From "Hana Momiji," 1898)

Part I

Under the shadow of the ancient firs
That clothe with sombre green the craggy height,
Again the hush of mystic silence stirs:
Whose bamboo flute speaks music to the night?
Is it some sun-bronzed fisher-lad would sigh
For other joys than those his work-day world
Bitter with salt and seaweed, can supply—
So pours his soul in music to the sky? . . .

Part II

On nights when the dew fell coldly
On the reeds of the sullen shore,
He came—and his flute sang boldly
To the waves, and the swirling roar
Of the winds of the pines, in the distant crags
As its fierce guests downward tore.

On nights when the hail beat wildly
And the waves on the beach ice-bound,
He came—and his flute sang mildly,
Subdued with a mournful sound.

On nights when the rain poured madly
And merged with the sea's weird moan,
He came—and his flute sang sadly,
Languid and faint of tone.

—SHIMOI UKO, in "The Master-Singers of Japan." Being verse translations from the Japanese poets by CLARA A. WALSH. "The Wisdom of the East Series." Edited by L. CRANMER-BYNG and DR. S. A. KAPADIA. (New York: Dutton.)

Right Business Basis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE business man of today needs the vision Christian Science bestows. The complexity of his problems makes some measure of spiritual understanding essential. He cannot satisfactorily meet material difficulties with purely material methods. The apparent success of such methods is oftentimes short-lived. On the other hand, a business governed by spiritual understanding is assured of success, as long as the spiritual animus is maintained and the conduct of the business is based upon spiritual values.

But it may be asked, How can spiritual understanding be applied to business, and what are the methods to be adopted in business by one who has become a student of Christian Science? The first, and perhaps the most important, question to consider is the basis on which the business is to rest. Material structures would fall were there inadequacy in their foundation. Should the base be too small or the foundation too shallow, the structure would topple over when lashed and buffeted by the elements. The basis is an essential part of every building. It must be broad enough to support the superstructure, and strong enough to bear the weight it is designed to carry. Now the basis of business, as viewed in Christian Science, must be an understanding of Principle, an understanding of the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God, good. Thus based, the primary motive of business will be one of service and not of gain. Gain will come through service; but unless the idea of service is kept prominently in thought, the spiritual basis of business will be lost sight of, and personal ambition, personal gain, pride, and power will build up an elaborate material organization which must eventually fail.

Illustrating in a wonderful way the idea of giving, the stars give light, the flowers give perfume, the birds give their song, and the fruit trees yield their fruit. Thus is symbolized the living, loving, active Principle, which constantly dispenses good. And so service is expressed as the inexhaustible nature of divine Love is realized and enjoyed.

Under the guidance of Christian Science business must be based on Principle. One of the attributes of Principle is unity; and this unity, as applied to business, means that both employer and employee are working for the common good—not for the good of the business only, but for the good also of those who are served thereby.

The understanding of God, good, is, then, the basis of all true business. In writing of the First Commandment, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'" True service finds scope for expression in a great variety of ways. It never lacks opportunity, and never becomes stagnant or depressed. Employer and employee coöperate in this active service; and a few workers actuated by this right motive can help to uplift a host who labor solely for a livelihood, and who fail to see in their job anything but a daily round of drudgery and routine. It is here that we get a hint as to the success of employees; for if business is to be successful much will depend on the unity of purpose and loyalty of those who are engaged in it. The right man in the wrong place is not in accord with economy. The ruthless removal of one who has failed in some particular may be equally far from being right. On the other hand, the retention of persons on merely sentimental or personal grounds may evidence a lack of divine wisdom, a lack which weakens the structure and leads to unnecessary loss.

Jesus of Nazareth, the loving Master, was an employer of those who were willing to serve mankind; and he himself was successful in all that he undertook. His attitude toward the erring or dull disciple was a model of wisdom and patience; and so pregnant with divine Love was his method of dealing with a situation that it was impossible for even the threefold denial of Peter or the desertion of all his workers to prevent a demonstration of the work of salvation upon which he was engaged.

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," Jesus said. Thus he served his Father, and his service was successful. He never lacked anything needful, and his method was eminently simple. Dependence on God enabled him to direct his disciples, to find the tribute money in the fish's mouth. The humanly impossible became the divinely natural to this great and humble Christian. His life is the business man's best guide, and his example one that every business man and woman would do well to emulate.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

A Gathering of the Clans

We were to pass the remainder of the after-season in the ancestral Highland home, for Grandmother wished us to know something of the lands of our ancestors in the Gordon country. The ancient castle set among the heather hills was a great novelty to us, accustomed as we were to an unending round of gaiety and Court life; . . .

We received a post only three times a week, and then a mounted groom had to be sent to the nearest post office to collect it. Every day, the pipers played while we were at dinner, marching up and down the broad stone terrace under the window of the ancient banqueting hall, their pipe-ribbons streaming and kilts swinging, and always they began and ended with the famous Gordon call, at which Grandmother's eyes lighted and her face grew proud as her Highland blood raced to the stirring refrain.

We lived the methodical and regular life of a typical Scottish family of the time—it seemed to us as though we had slipped back by magic into the Middle Ages! . . .

The culmination of our Highland stay was to be the feast of Beltane, when there was a Gathering of the Clans in Grandmother's honour. . . . There was a gathering of Gordons and Grahames and Buccleughs and Douglasses and McLeans; there was feasting upon the mountain deer, and laughter and the keening of the pibroch and the shouting of lusty men. My brother said that each of the seventeen pipers who played massed marches and laments together played his own tune and time, but old Donald McDonald, who was then considered the finest piper in the Highlands, said that he had never heard grander music.

In the flaring, smoking light of a thousand pine torches, the "Ghillum Ghallum" was stepped, and Grandmother dutifully lifted her dainty foot over the leader's broadsword, following the ancient custom. The dance was led by my distant cousin, Hamish Cunningham, and braw he looked in his swinging kilts, which displayed his beautiful statuesque figure as only the kilts can. There followed the Highland Fling, and then the delightful Strathspey, gracefully footed with gleeful shouts by the youths and maidens of the ancient races which had for centuries preserved the same traditional dances.

Interspersed with these were a few more modern measures, with now and then an ancient ballad, or the recitation by a barbaric-looking bard of some blank verse telling in sounding words the great deeds of some mighty hero of the past whose descendants were present.—H. H. PRINCESS MONTESQUIOU MONTLUC SIENA, in "There's Rosemary." (London: Hutchinson.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Mining Shares Move Higher In Quiet Trading

Utilities and Specialties in Moderate Demand at Advancing Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Stocks and staples moved hopefully, but hesitantly, today, and prices generally maintained a steady to firm tone.

There apparently were few incentives for either pronounced bearish or bullish operations, and traders, aside from the professional element, usually occupied neutral territory.

Various share specialties were taken in hand for substantial gains in early transactions, with mining issues the favorites. The proceedings were rather brisk in the second hour, but quieted down considerably after noon.

The late tone was steady to firm. Homestake Mining was up 13 points at one time. United States Smelting and Allied Chemical advanced more than 4 points each. American Can firmed 2.

Issues up fractions to a point or so included United States Steel, Johns-Manville, Alaska Juneau, Union Pacific, Cerro de Pasco, Case, American Telephone and Santa Fe.

Transfers approximated 1,750,000 shares.

Grains were heavy at the start, although they rallied later. Cotton firmed moderately. Bonds were dull and mixed. The dollar displayed further weakness in foreign exchange dealings.

Selectivity continued to mark trading in most stocks. This, to some financial observers, was encouraging as an indicator that the public, while having been somewhat chastened in the July break, is still optimistic toward certain issues and is buying with care instead of haphazardly.

Inflationary Prospects

Near-by inflationary prospects were again the principal topic of discussion in the "Street." While there were few analysts who anticipated any immediate drastic currency expansion, some expressed the opinion that a widening of the credit horizon, through large open market purchases of "Governments" by the Federal Reserve System, might be expected.

Thus far, more than 350 industrial companies have reported business results for the first half of the year. Profits, in the aggregate, were about double those of the like period in 1932. Most of the upturn came in the second quarter.

The utilities, as a group, did not fare so well, their net earnings for the first six months dropping about 19 per cent behind last year's showing.

The railroads made better comparisons than the utilities, although their improvement was principally in the narrowing of deficits. Sizable share earnings of the carriers in June and July, however, have brought more hopeful estimates for the remainder of the year.

Bond Trading Irregular

Bond quotations continued to move unevenly today over a comparatively small area. In the aggregate trading was light, but in some of the domestic and foreign categories turnover was of fair proportions.

Secondary and high-grade rail issues, in some instances, found buyers at slightly better levels. This was true of Chesapeake & Ohio 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Great Northern 4½s and others. Electric power issues met some selling in spots. The communications group was steady within small ranges.

Trading interest in industrial obligations continued spotty and generally small, reflecting some hesitancy pending more definite indications of earning power under the functioning of the various codes. Most liens of the copper, motor, oil and steel companies were steady, however.

British Government 5½s supplied the bulk of activity in the foreign division. Mainly in sympathy with the further moderate rise in pound sterling, these bonds climbed a major fraction. Some of the German issues were again soft, and in other national groups changes were inconsequential.

U. S. Governments accounted for a very small volume of dealings and prices were virtually unchanged from the previous day.

Federal Reserve Bank Recovers Hoarded Gold

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The daily gold statement of New York Federal Reserve Bank at 3 p. m. Wednesday, showed export of $6,333,800 to France and release of $14,583,100 from stocks held under earmark for foreign account. There were no imports.

Gold transactions at Reserve Bank Wednesday included a rather unique transaction, first of its kind. Whereas $14,583,100 was released from earmarked stocks, only $8,333,800 of this was exported to France. The remaining $6,249,300 had been bought and held for some time under earmark at a commercial bank by a foreign customer, pending Treasury license to export it. The license was refused, however, and finally the metal had to be returned to Reserve Bank.

The transaction was simply recovery of hoarded gold.

Bank of England

LONDON, Aug. 24—Weekly statement of condition of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug. 24	Aug. 17
Circulation	£374,555	£370,462
Public deposits	32,943	17,256
Private deposits	122,944	140,636
Bankers' accounts	90,543	96,160
Other accounts	42,401	42,366
Government securities	84,905	82,255
Other securities	31,540	31,542
Disc and advances	10,059	10,160
Securities	11,481	11,422
Reserves	78,941	73,978
Prop res to liab	46.8%	45.7%
Bullion	181,497	181,518
Bank rate	2%	2%

Chicago Electricity Output

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Electricity output for the Chicago district for the week ended Aug. 19 was 85,948,000 k. w. h. compared with 85,703,000 in the like week last year, an increase of 14.6 per cent. During the week ended Aug. 12 output was 86,986,000 k. w. h. compared with 83,008,000 k. w. h. in the like period a year ago, an increase of 16.7 per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 24	Aug. 23
49¾	13¾	1.20	Abraham & Str	500	20	20	20	20	20
13¾	3		Adams Express	2800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
21¾	6	1	Adams Mills	900	17	17	17	17	18½
13½	5¼		Addressograph	4200	11¾	10¾	11	11	11¼
3¾	1¼		Advance Rumely	100	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
11¾	6¼	1.00	Affiliated Prod	100	8	8	8	8	8
4	⅛		Airway Elec App	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3
31	11¼	.60	Alaska Juneau	28100	30¾	27¾	30¾	27¾	
9¾	⅞		Allegheny Corp	6800	6¾	6	6	6	6
20	1¼		Allegheny pf xw	200	16	15	15	15	
138⅞	90¾	6	Allied Chem	2200	138½	130¼	130¼	130¼	131
28⅝	6		Allis Chalmers	4400	28¼	26¾	28¼	26¾	28¼
20¾	5¾		Alpha Port Cem	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
9¼	⅞		Amal Leather	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	1100	40¾	38	38	38	38½
35	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	400	29¾	28	28	28	28½
23½	3		Am Bank Note	200	19	19	19	19	19
18¾	3		Am Beet Sugar	2400	13¾	12	12	12	12¾
48	32		Am Beet Sug pf	100	46¼	46	46	46	47
43½	9¼	.60	Am Brake Sh F	400	31	31	31	31	33½
97½	48¾	4	Am Can	4300	91½	89	91	91	93½
39¾	8¾		Am Carb & Furv	2600	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
14	10¾		Am Chain	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
51¾	24	31	Am Chicle	400	48¾	45	45	45	
69¾	13		Am Com Alcohol	31600	67¼	64	64	64	65¾
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
29¾	7		Am & For Pow	2100	13½	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
39¾	8¾		Am & For Pow pf	2600	29¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	30¾
21¾	6¾		Am & For Pwr 5	700	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
37¼	6¾		Am & For Pw 3pf	100	17	17	17		
21½	6¾	1	Am Hawaiian	3700	19¾	18¾	18¾	18	18
18	4¾		Am Home Prod	1000	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
91¾	9¾		Am Rolling Mill	12800	34¾	32¾	34	32¾	33¾
47¾	20½	2	Am Safety Razor	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
4¼	1		Am Ship & Com	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
38¾	11¾	2	Am Smelting		25¾	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
43½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	8900	37¾	36	37¾	36	37¾
61	21		Am Smelt & R pf	300	77¾	73¾	77¾	73¾	77¾
73	30½		Am Snuff 6% pf	300	61¾	60¾	60¾	61¾	61
27	4¾		Am Steel Fdries	3600	23¾	22	23¾	22	23¾
55	17¾	2	Am Steel F pf	50	73¾	73¾	73¾		
47¾	20	2½	Am Stores	2000	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾	42
78	21¾	3	Am Sugar Ref	400	60	60	60¾	62¾	63¾
134¾	88¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	3100	129¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
37¾	10		Am Type F pf	20	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
43¼	30¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3000	39	37¾	39	37¾	39
35½	9¾	1	Am Woolen pf	100	61	61	61	61	61
17	3½		Am Woolen	2900	14¾	13¾	14	14	14¾
41¾	23¾		Am Woolen pf	700	58¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	55½
10¾	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	900	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
69	20		Am Zinc Lds pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	
23¾	5		Anaconda Cop	13800	18¾	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
38¾	6¼	.60	Anchor Cap	300	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
60	41	7	Armour Del pf	300	61	61	61		
7¾	1¾		Armour Ill A	2000	5	5¾	5¾	6	6
5	¾		Armour Ill B	2000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
63	7		Armour Ill pf	200	67⅞	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
20	3¾		Armo Dry Goods	2700	12	12¼	12	12	12¾
90	20		Armo Dry G pf	100	80	80	80	80	90
35½	6¾		Asso Oil	50	26	26	26		
69¾	34¾		Atchison T&SF	4400	65	62	64	61½	
79¾	36	5	Atchison pf	100	69½	69½	69½	69½	
39	18½		Atl Coast Line	2200	60	60	60	60	60
31½	12	1	Atl Refining	5000	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
13¾	9	1	Atlas Powder	100	33	33	33		33¾
81¾	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	79	79	79	79	
18	14¾		Atlas Tack	900	16½	16	16¼	16¾	
44½	21¼	2	Auburn Auto	6800	60¾	58½	58¾		
36¾	6½		Aviation Corp Del	9900	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	

—B—

17¾	3½		Baldwin Loco	13100	14¼	13¾	14	13¾	
37¾	8¼		Balt & Ohio	13500	35¾	31¾	33¾	32	
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	200	34	33	34	34½	
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	900	38¾	37	37¾	36¾	
100¾	60¾	7	Bangor & Ar pf	900	105	104	105	102	
11	3		Barnsdall A	7200	9½	8¾	8¾	8¾	
27	7		Beatrice Cream	600	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
70¼	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	64	64	64		
12½	3¾		Belding Hem	1100	11¾	11	11¾	11¾	
81¾	62	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	81¾	81	81	81¾	
15	14	1½	Beneficial Ind L	300	14¼	14	14	14½	
21¼	6¾		Bendix Aviation	19000	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾	
31½	9		Bendix Co	1000	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾	
49¼	10½		Bethlehem Steel	21800	41¾	40¼	41	40¾	
29½	6¾		Bigelow Sanford	40	21	21	21	21	
19¼	3¾		Blaw Knox	700	15	14½	15	14¾	
54½	9¼	1	Bohn Alum & Br	3100	47¾	46¾	47¾	48	
37¾	18	1.60†	Borden	11200	38½	37	37¾	38¼	
21¾	9½		Borg Warner	7200	20¾	19¾	20¾	20	
14¾	2¾		Briggs Mfg	5800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
18⅝	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	15½	15½	15½		
61¾	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	3500	33¾	33¼	33¾	33½	
88½	63¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	77¼	78¼	77¾	77¾	
18¾	1¾		Brunswick Balke	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	
4½	½		Burns Terminal	100	2	2	2	2	
13¾	2		Bucyrus Erie	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13¾	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	14	
8¾	¾		Budd Mfg	600	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	43	17¾	17¼	17¼	17½	
23½	7½		Bush T Bldgs pf	30	13¾	13¾	13¾		
7¼	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¼	1¾		Butterick	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
43¼	8½		Byers	5800	34¾	33¼	33¾	33¼	

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	100	27½	27½	27½	28¾	
2¾	¾		Callahan Z & L	600	1¾	1½	1½	1¾	
16¼	3		Campbell W&C	200	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¼	
9¾	3		Calumet & Hecla	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
41¾	7¾	1	Canada Dry	4700	31¾	30¼	30¾	30¾	
20½	7½		Canadian Pacific	3600	16¾	16¾	16	16	
17¾	4¾		Capital Admin	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		
123½	20¾		Case Thresh	1400	77¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
39¾	5¾		Caterpillar Trac	3300	27¾	22¾	23¾	23	
4¾	⅝		Celotex vtc	100	3	3	3	3¼	
58¼	4		Celanese Corp	27900	48¾	43¾	45¾	44¾	
41	14	1½	Central Agurire	200	34	34	34	34	
42¾	8¾		Cerro de Pasco	13200	54¾	54¾	55¾	54½	
7¾	1		Certain-Teed	300	5¾	5	5	5	
20¾	7½		Checker Cab Mfg	900	18¾	16	18¾		
52½	14¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	50	49	49	50	
48	24¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	17500	47¾	47	47¾	47	
9¾	1¾		Chi & Gt West	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
1¾	¼		Chi & Gt W pf	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14½	3¼		Chi Mil & St P	3900	9¼	8¾	9	9	
1¾	1		Chi Mil & St P pf	4400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	1½		Chi & N'western	7200	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	700	22½	22½	22½	23¾	
13¾	3½		Chi Pneu Tool	1200	10¾	10	10¼	10¾	
28¾	5¾		Chi R I & P	2200	11¾	10¾	11¾	10¾	
10½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	
19½	3¾		Chi R I&P 7%	1000	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1000	26	24½	26	25	
44¾	7¾		Chrysler	23800	44½	43¾	43¾	43¾	
25	7¾	2	City Ice Fuel	500	19½	19	19	19½	
5¼	2¼		City Stores A vtc	90	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	¾		City Stores	300	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8½	1¼		City Stores A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22¾	7		Colgate-Palm-P	900	18¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	1100	67	65¾	65¾		
21¾	3		Collins Aikman	12400	21	19¾	20¼	20¾	
17¾	3¼		Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	11300	19	18	18¾	18	
24¼	6¾		Columbia Pic vtc	1900	23½	22	22	21¾	
71¾	23¾	2	Columbian Carb	900	63¾	63	63	62	
15¼	4		Comm Credit	800	14	13¾	14	13¾	
18¾	5¾	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	100	32¾	32¾	32¾		
43½	16	2	Comm Inv Tr	4700	39¾	37½	39	38	
79¾	34	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	700	82	82	82	83	
87¼	9	.80	Comm Solvents	86800	39¾	36¾	38¾	39¼	
6¼	1¾		Conwith & So	12300	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾	
60¾	21	6	Conwith & S pf	1000	47¾	46½	47	44¾	
73¾	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	17200	81	80¾	81¼	80¾	
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	3¾	
14¾	6¾		Consol Film I pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	9700	49¼	47¾	49	47¾	
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	92	92	92		
13¾	5		Consol Oil	12300	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼	
10¾	1¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	4	
3¼	¼		Consol Textile	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¼	1½		Container A	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
4½	¾		Container B	200	3¾	3	3¾	3¾	
18½	3		Cont Baking A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3¾	¾		Cont Baking B	1800	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
65¾	28¾	2	Cont Can	1300	63¾	62¾	63¾	64	
38¾	10¼	1.30	Cont Insurance	800	30¾	29¾	30¾	31	
4	1		Cont Motors	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11½	4¾		Cont Oil	11500	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾	
89¾	45¾	3	Corn Products	1400	89¾	87¾	89¾	89¾	
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	126	126	126	127	
39¼	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	2300	32	30¾	30¾	33¼	
3¾	1		Crown Zellerbach	300	2	2	2	2	
79¾	9		Crucible Steel	100	39¼	38½	39½	39¾	
4¾	1	½	Cuba Cane	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11¾	1¼		Cuban Am Sug	600	7	7	7	7	
48	10		Cuban Am S pf	20	43	43	43		
59½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	50¾	50¼	50¼	51¾	
32¼	8¼		Curtis Publishing	400	24¾	24	24¾	23¾	
6¾	30		Curtis Pub pf	300	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¾	
¼	1¼		Curtiss-Wright	3800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6	2		Curtiss-Wright A	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	

—D—

8¾	1⅝		Davega St	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18¾	6¾	.30	Deere & Co pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15¾	
9	5¼		Deere & Co	16100	36¼	34¼	35¾	34¾	
23¾	7¾		Del & Hudson	2200	17¾	16	16	16	
49	19¾		Del Lack & W	16200	37¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	
91¼	40	4	Detroit Edison	300	72	71	72	71	
33½	10		Devoe & Ray A	300	32	32	32		
30¼	17¾	1	Diamond Match	200	23¼	23¾	23¾	23¾	
98¾	10¼	1.80	Dominion Stores	1500	22	22	22	22	
35¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	14200	23½	21½	23¾	21¾	
13½	6¼	.75	Douglas A	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
10¾	2¼		Dresser B	200	7¾	7¾	7¾		
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	11500	81¼	79¾	80	79¾	
32¾	9¼	1	Dupont Stk	200	21	21	21	22	

—E—

19	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
89¾	44	3	Eastman Kodak	900	82	80½	81¾	80½	
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	134	134	134		
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	1400	14	13¾	13¾	13½	
6	⅝		Ellington Schild	3800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23	14		Erlanger & pf	100	18	18	18	18	
7½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	3800	21¾	20½	20¾	20¾	
4¼	1		Elec Bond & Sh	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	1		Elec & Mus Ind	900	2	2	2	2	
13¾	5¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1700	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
35½	7¾		Elec Pow & L pf	2100	21	19¾	19¾	20¾	
23¾	8¼		El Pwr& L 6% pf	400	18¾	18½	18½		
64	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	46	45¾	46	45¾	
6	1¾		Elk Horn Coal	200	3	3	3	3	
6	1¾		Elk Horn Coal pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼		
18	3		Endicott Johnson	200	84	84	84		
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	200	8¼	8	8¼	7¾	
47	18½		Engineers P S 5pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27	
49¾	38	3½	Engineers Pb ww	100	39¾	39¾	39¾		
26¾	8¾		Erie RR	4700	24	23¾	23¾	23½	
45¾	20¾		Erie RR 1st pf	300	38	35¾	36	36½	
33¾	8¼		Erie RR 2pf	400	29¼	28¼	28¾	29	
18½	3	3p	Eureka Vacuum	200	15	6½	6¾	6¾	
7¾	⅞		Evans Products	600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	

—F—

11¾	⅝		Fed Motor Tr	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
4¾	¾		Fed Screw W	100	3	3	3	3¼	
8¾	1¾		Fed Water Serv	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20	7½	.80	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	27½	27½	27½	28¾	
21¾	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	30¼	29¾	29¾	29¾	
31¾	11¾	.40	Firestone T&R	3400	28¾	28¾	28¾	29¾	
7¾	4		Firstn T&R pf A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		
65¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	60	60	60	62	
89½	60	6	Florsheim S pf	40	99¼	97½	98¼		

39	3½		Follansbee B	300	12	12	12	12	
21	4¾		Foster-Wheeler	700	17½	17	17½	17½	
30¾	6¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	27¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
22¾	5		Foundation	200	17	14½	15¾	16	
19¾	10¾		Fox Film A	700	13¾	13½	13¾	13	
132	97	6	Prospect Tex pf	200	121	120¾	121		
48¾	10¾	3	Prospect Texas	9800	41¾	39¾	40¾	39¾	

—G—

8¼	1		Gabriel Snbbr A	200	3	3	3	3¼	
21	5¾		Gamewell	140	20	19¾	19¾	19	
2	¾		Gen Am Inv	1600	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
49¾	17¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1800	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	
49¾	11¾		Gen Asphalt	1100	21¾	20¾	21¾	20¾	
23¾	11¾		Gen Baking	700	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	
83	41		Gen Baking pf	100	80	80	80	80	
13½	7¾		Gen Cable	200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	
31¾	20¼		Gen Electric	21800	21¾	20¾	20¾	21	
37¾	5	1.50	Gen Foods	2100	32	31	32	32	
13¾	7¾		Gen Gas & El	200	11	11	11	12	
31	21	1.50	Gen Gas & E A	200	22	22	22	23	
7¾	1¾		Gen Mills	2900	47¾	46¾	47¾	47¾	
104	83½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	103½	103½	103½	105	
33¾	19	1	Gen Motors	76300	33¾	32¾	33¾	33	
19¾	11		Gen Motors pf	1400	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	
19¾	5¾		Gen Print Ink	100	8	8	8	8	
6¾	2		Gen Pub Service	200	3	3	3	4¼	
47¾	17¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	41	40	41	40	
6¾	2		Gen Realty	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
73	30	6	Gen Refractories	1100	51	50	50	50	
13¾	5¾		Gen Theatre Eq	19400	21¾	21	21¾	21¾	
1	¼		Gillette Saf Raz	3600	14¾	13¾	13¾	14	
5¾	1¾		Gimbel Bros	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
7¾	1¼		Glidden Co	1200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
13¾	6¾	.34	Gnatinck (PG)	4300	10	9¾	10	9¾	
19¼	6¾		Shell Union Oil	2200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
21	4¾		Shell Union Oil pf	54	54	54	54		
13¾	4¾	.35	Simmons	11800	27¾	25	27	25¾	
13¾	4¼		Simms Petroleum	300	10¾	10¼	10¾		
9¾	3		Skelly Oil	300	8¾	7¾	7¾	8	
42	8½		Sloss Sheff pf	30	37¾	37	37¾	37	
6¾	2		Snider Packing	4200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
82	58	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	81	81	81	81	
18¼	6		Sonotone Corp	2000	12	12¾	13¾	13¾	
28	17¾	2	So Calif Edison	1100	30¼	30	30¼	30

Financial: News and Comment

Massachusetts Savings Deposits Well Maintained

Decline Amounted to Only 2.4 Per Cent in Year Ended June 30

Despite all the vicissitudes of the times, with unemployment and reduced incomes, and despite the periods when confidence in banks was shaky in many parts of the country, deposits in Massachusetts savings banks held remarkably steady in the year ended June 30 last.

In that 12 months' period, savings deposits declined only 2.4 per cent, or $66,476,478, from $2,089,100,514 to $2,042,624,036. This decline was much less than that of $70,000,000 in the previous fiscal year.

During a part of the more recent year, of course, withdrawals were limited, although the restriction to $100 when "necessary" was very liberally interpreted. In the last year the number of depositors declined 41,934 to 2,806,667, but this shrinkage was less than half that of 89,697 in the previous year.

Much interest attaches to the degree to which foreclosures were necessary, and while the relative gain in foreclosure property was sharp, the total on June 30 was still only about 7 per cent of real estate loans. Foreclosure property stood at $70,584,565, compared with $39,620,530 on June 30, 1932, and with $23,949,354 on June 30, 1931. Real estate loans at the middle of this year were $1,202,949,013, compared with $1,240,229,247 a year ago.

Of the various media in which savings bank funds were invested, much the greatest change occurred in personal collateral loans, which stood at $64,631,000 compared with $93,859,000 a year ago, and $148,616,000 two years ago.

Railroad bonds declined $17,300,000 in the year to $253,700,000, and public utility bonds declined $6,000,000 to $162,900,000, while public funds or obligations of various political bodies increased $11,000,000 to $295,800,000.

Apparently some considerable losses in investments were absorbed by the savings banks during the last year, for June 30 profit and loss of $71,999,000 showed a reduction of approximately $10,000,000 from $81,997,000 a year ago. In the year ended June 30, 1932, profit and loss increased $1,509,600.

With two institutions closed, trust companies showed a somewhat larger relative decline in savings deposits in the recent fiscal year than did the strictly savings institutions. The total was down from $128,814,507 to $115,121,551, while the number of depositors in savings departments was off from 294,922 to 271,863.

Steel Companies Are Experiencing Increased Costs

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Steel companies are experiencing increased costs, particularly for labor, as a result of the various steps which have been taken by the industry to cooperate in the Government's proposal to bring about improved general business conditions by increasing employment and the purchasing power of the workers of the nation.

On the basis of operations in July the increased labor cost for the United States Steel Corporation is in excess of $2,000,000 a month, and that of Bethlehem Steel Corporation approximately $700,000 a month. Other companies have increased labor costs in proportion to their production.

These increased costs cannot be offset in the near future by higher prices for steel products. Therefore, for a time at least the net profits of the steel companies will be decreased. However, it is certain that eventually there will be advances in quotations for various products, although there is no present intention of taking such action in all lines.

The higher prices, when they are finally named, will be the result of experiences during the period while the code of fair competition is in actual practice.

Eastman Kodak Net Equals $1.84 a Share

Eastman Kodak Company reports for the 24 weeks ended June 17 net of $4,348,624 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on 6 per cent preferred, to $1.84 a share on 2,255,921 shares of no-par common, compared with net of $3,731,615 or $1.57 a common share in the 24 weeks ended June 11, 1932:

	17 Weeks Ended June 17, 1933	17 Weeks Ended June 11, 1932
Profit before depre.	$7,832,752	$7,122,239
Depreciation	2,711,739	2,667,322
Federal taxes	772,389	723,302
Net profit	4,348,624	3,731,615

The increase in profit over corresponding period for 1932, said W. G. Stuber, president, is mainly due to economies in operation and to improvement in results of foreign subsidiaries, attributable in large part to appreciation of foreign currencies in relation to dollar exchange.

Standard Oil of N. J. May List 200,000 Shares

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of an additional 200,000 shares of its capital stock, issued in connection with the employee subscription allotment for last half of 1933.

Listing of the additional shares will leave outstanding 25,940,965 shares out of an authorized issue of 30,000,000 shares.

City of Boston $1,000,000 Loan

City of Boston will receive bids until noon, Aug. 29, for $1,000,000 temporary loan, notes dated Aug. 29 and due Oct. 10. Bids are to be made on a 360-day to the year, interest to follow, basis.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, Aug. 24—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

New High Record For Maytag Sales

Chicago, Aug. 24

AUGUST sales of Maytag Company, washing machine manufacturers, are running at a record rate and will be the largest for any month in the company's history, according to Mr. E. H. Maytag, president.

Sales so far this month have approximated 43,300 washers and will, according to Mr. Maytag, pass the 50,000-mark before Sept. 1.

Last month sales approximated 25,000 units, while in December, 1926, the previous record month, sales totaled 31,800.

Canada Reports Favorable Trend Still Unbroken

Business in Dominion Is Closely Following United States

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—"With the failure of effective international agreement at London, world attention has been focussed anew upon the prospect of a return to prosperity through national measures, particularly upon what is coming to be known as 'the great American experiment' in planned economy and 'controlled capitalism,'" says the Bank of Montreal in its monthly review of trade conditions in Canada. "Neither the meeting nor the collapse of the World Economic Conference affected Canada profoundly.

"The past month has seen, upon the whole, continuance of the favorable trend conspicuous since the spring; general business is now for the first time this year definitely above the level of the corresponding period of 1932, and this notwithstanding the decided check to the speculative upswing which was administered during July and which was in many respects the month's outstanding incident.

"Like much else, the latter has served to illustrate the closeness with which the trend in Canada is following that of the United States. In both countries after three months of continuous and exceedingly rapid expansion (the rate about one-third less rapid in Canada) there has been sharp reaction in stock and commodity markets, both now passing through a period of consolidation.

"Commodity prices in Canada in July registered a further and still sharper rise, the bureau of statistics wholesale index showing a movement from 67.6 in June to 70.5, the latter figure comparing with 66.5 for July, 1932. The rise was again, as in preceding months, chiefly in raw materials and producers' goods, the index for the former advancing from 57.9 to 63.0, and for the latter from 65.5 to 69.8."

Many Commodities Are Low Enough To Encourage Buying

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The reaction in prices continued into the last week and brought many commodities down low enough to justify buyers in gradually making such additional commitments as may be necessary to protect requirements well ahead, states the Brookmire Forecaster.

The delay in formulating codes satisfactory to employers, and the epidemic of strikes impel them to point out that codperation of employers, employees, and the consuming public with the Government means success of NRA and renewed economic recovery this fall. This report continues to say that goods have been piled up; but the rate of production is slowing down, and success in the drive to augment purchasing power will increase consumption.

The let-down in activity may be pronounced in such lines as cotton, wool, and silk manufacturing, which had reached record heights; but improvement in general business is likely to be resumed in the fall, with retail trade participating to a fuller extent than up to now.

In Brookmire's opinion plans should be formulated now to take advantage of the opportunities presented by a fairly active fall and Christmas trade.

Rain Helps Iowa Corn And Late Potato Crops

DES MOINES, Aug. 24—Aided by nearly normal rains the past week Iowa's corn crop is now in the dent stage, with much already safe from frost. Some corn is firing and some is damaged because it is premature late corn in the roasting ear phase. Iowa's crop prospect is best in the middle west, the weekly state crop and weather report indicates.

Lae potato prospect is more favorable on account of the recent rains. The early potatoes show a poor crop. Pasture failure in much of Iowa has put livestock on winter feed.

Dividend Declarations

New York Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on its preferred, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Hammermill Paper Company declared a dividend of 12 cents on the common, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15. Previous payment was 15 cents Feb. 15, 1932.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad declared the regular quarter dividend of 50 cents on the common.

New England Gas & Electric Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ a share on the $5.50 preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Boston & Maine Changes Deficit Into Net Income

Earnings Report for July and Seven Months Is Most Encouraging

Wiping out its deficit and showing a net income after fixed charges of $55,921 in the first seven months of this year, the Boston & Maine Railroad today reported a net income for July of $345,479. This figure compares with a deficit of $94,835 after fixed charges in July, 1932. Net income in the first seven months of 1932 was $184,110.

A most interesting feature in the showing of the management of the Boston & Maine thus far this year is disclosed by the figures. With an increase in revenue of $440,531, the increase in net income is $440,314, a remarkable figure in that, out of the nearly half a million-dollar increase in gross revenue, all but $216 was saved for net income.

The report shows continuation of improvement in traffic. Freight revenue of the Boston & Maine in July as compared with the corresponding month last year increased $394,750 (or 27.9 per cent). Comparable figures for June this year showed a freight traffic increase of 13.4 per cent. Passenger revenue also showed a slight improvement in that the decline in July, as compared with the like month in 1932, showed a reduction of only 13.6 per cent. The comparative figures in June showed a decline of 17 per cent, which was the lowest comparable rate of decline in passenger traffic reported by the road this year.

Operating expenses in July were reduced $72,192 (or 2.8 per cent), compared with July of last year. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in the month was 65.4, an improvement of 10.48 as compared with July, 1932.

Total revenue of the road for July was $3,881,123, an increase of $440,831 (or 12.8 per cent), as compared with July, 1932. Of this sum $920,776 was saved for net railway operating income.

Chesapeake Corp. Net in Half Year Totals $3,083,489

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24—Chesapeake Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 3, 1933, net income of $1,514,970 after expenses, interest, etc., exclusive of profit on bonds retired amounting to $109,641 and loss on sale of securities of $355,391, which were taken into surplus account. In the June quatrer of 1932 net income was $1,534,280.

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 1933, was $3,083,489 after expenses, interest, etc., but excluding $193,893 bond discount profit and $355,391 loss from sale of securities, comparing with net income of $3,060,476, excluding $294,061 loss from sale of securities in the first six months of 1932.

Chesapeake Corporation announces that as of July 31 it has reduced its bank debt to $20,948,179 from $30,250,000 through sale of 240,000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio common, of which 170,000 shares were sold during the second quarter. This block showed a loss of $355,391, charged to surplus account.

Subsequent to June 30 the company sold 10,000 additional shares at a profit of $261,595, which will be reflected in the report for September. All sales were made on the New York Stock Exchange.

Chesapeake Corporation holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio common were 4,066,508 shares Dec. 31, 1932. Bank loans Dec. 31, 1932, totaled $31,750,000, which were later reduced to $30,500,000 by a separate transaction and then to $20,948,179 through sale of a part of its holdings of Chesapeake & Ohio common.

Oil Refining Rises And Stocks Increase

An increase in gasoline refining to not only the highest this year, but much over what is considered a proper economic rate, and an increase in storage of motor fuel are revealed by report of American Petroleum Institute for the week ended Aug. 19. They apparently indicate gasoline stocks are being built up with a view to profits from higher prices under the oil code.

Refineries representing 92.2 per cent of capacity ran to stills last week an average of 2,488,000 barrels of crude daily, an operating rate of 75.2 per cent, compared with runs of 2,339,000 daily the preceding week, when operations were at 70.7 per cent. Production of gasoline by cracking units representing 96.1 per cent of potential rate averaged 487,000 barrels daily, compared with 473,000.

City Ice & Fuel Co. Appliances in Demand

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24—City Ice & Fuel Company reports that deliveries of ice-using appliances by its 10 merchandising divisions hit a new high record for the past nine weeks, deliveries showing a 135 per cent increase over like period last year and a 451 per cent increase over the corresponding nine weeks in 1931.

Sales of ice have been materially boosted by the activities of the merchandising divisions, most of the deliveries being made to new customers, it was stated.

General Transportation Net

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—General American Transportation Co. (formerly General American Tank Car Corp. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of approximately $565,000 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $395,000 in the previous quarter and $395,000 in the second quarter of 1932. Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1933, was $960,000, compared with $760,000 in the first half of 1932.

Three-Fourths of New England Firms Under NRA Regulations

Over 60,000 Business Concerns With 1,035,810 Employees Subject to Provisions Concerning Hours and Wages—Rapid Progress Made

Wages and hours of labor for three-quarters of all New England manufacturing are now subject to regulation under the NRA, either by complete industrial codes or under modified agreements, according to the New England Council.

The approval of codes for the steel, petroleum, and lumber industries brings 1961 New England manufacturing plants, with 51,892 employees, under the regulations of these codes in regard to hours, wages, and fair practices. These industries employ nearly 5 per cent of all industrial wage earners in New England.

In addition, the provisions of the petroleum code, particularly the marketing section, will also affect, directly or indirectly, the business operations of 11,000 New England establishments employing over 28,000 persons, engaged in the retail distribution of petroleum products.

With the addition of the three codes just approved, there are now in force 11 industrial codes which affect New England manufacturers. The codes cover cotton textiles (127,041 employees), wool textiles (105,563 employees), steel (12,892 employees), ship-building (7000 employees), petroleum (2300 employees), lumber products (38,000 employees), lace (1000 employees), electrical manufacturing (45,000 employees), coats and suits (10,667 employees), corsets and brassieres (3506 employees) and cast iron soil pipe.

Operating under varying provisions of the cotton textile code, by executive order of President Roosevelt, are the following industries: Cotton thread, cordage and twine, textile finishing, throwing, underwear and allied products, silk and rayon dyeing and printing, garment manufacture, pajama manufacturers.

Many Plants Covered

The application of the foregoing codes and provisions of them to New England affects the operation of over 400 establishments employing normally 383,084 workers or more than one-fifth of the industrial plants in New England and more than one-third of the industrial wage earners.

Forty-five modified agreements dealing with hours and wages which have been approved by the NRA also affect New England.

In the 45 classifications in New England there are about 11,000 establishments with a total of over 440,000 employees. This represents 60 per cent of New England's manufacturing plants and 40 per cent of the total number of wage earners.

In the field of manufacturing, therefore, 80 per cent of New England's industrial establishments employing 74 per cent of the industrial wage earners in this region are operating under industrial codes or modifications of the President's reemployment agreement.

Modified agreements in connection with the reemployment campaign have also been approved to apply to certain groups of retail trade, wholesale trade, and service establishments.

New England retail trade and service establishments where modified agreements have been approved are banks, barbers and beauty shops, coal dealers, confectioners, department stores, dry goods stores, grocery stores, jewelry stores, lumber dealers, mail order establishments, milk dealers, restaurants, shoe stores, specialty shops.

New England wholesale establishments where modified agreements have been approved are automotive goods, dry goods, drapery, upholstery and trimmings, shoes, hardware, optical goods, sheet metal.

Classifications Listed

The classification of retail and service establishments listed covers 47,646 retail and service establishments, employing 214,258 people. This represents nearly 40 per cent of all such establishments in New England and more than 50 per cent of the total number of employees. The remaining establishments are expected to come under the provisions of the blanket code.

The classifications covering wholesale establishments account for 1147 New England concerns with 12,850 employees. This amounts to slightly more than 11 per cent of the total number of wholesale firms and about 11 per cent of the total number of employees.

In grand total there are in New England more than 60,000 business establishments with 1,035,810 employees, or about 42 per cent of the gainful workers in New England, that are now subject to definite provisions concerning hours and wages, either in the form of an approved code or a modification of the President's reemployment agreement. The remainder of such gainful workers are expected to be brought under the provisions of the original President's reemployment agreement or "blanket code" until such time as specific codes for the industries employing these workers are approved.

The World's Business

Insuring Deposits

THE insurance feature of the Glass-Steagall Act this year comes into operation next Jan. 1. President Roosevelt, according to Washington reports, is expected soon to set up the federal deposit insurance corporation which the measure provides for. It will be financed jointly by the Treasury, the Federal Reserve banks and the participating banks which will guarantee individual deposits up to $2500 in all the participating banks. The fund, which will be temporary at first, will guarantee individual deposits at its member banks fully up to $10,000 after July, 1934, when the temporary corporation will be turned into a permanent body. Beyond this total the guaranty will be in prescribed proportions. Participation is compulsory for all Federal Reserve banks. Nonmember banks may join the fund but may remain within the corporation only if they become Federal Reserve members before 1936.

Bank Policy

The opinion was generally expressed at the time of the passage of the Glass-Steagall bill that the insurance of bank deposits would result in the resignation of the more powerful banks from the Federal Reserve System. Bankers, voicing their opposition to the measure, said that such a result would, indeed, occur. Now, however, the suggestion is repudiated vigorously by the bankers' associations. A committee of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, which of course, includes all the main banks, deals with the subject in a recent bulletin. In arguing against resignation, it says that any attempt on the part of a large number of banks to withdraw from the system might be met by legislation which would render it impossible to operate outside of the Federal Reserve System. This is a word in season. For, according to a brief published last year, the counsel of the Federal Reserve Board said that the Federal Government could enforce compulsion upon the banks to enter the system without violating the Constitution. Another basis for the committee's recommendation is that the dispute consequent upon any large-scale withdrawal from the Federal Reserve System would produce "another serious banking situation." The bankers wind up with a tribute to the Federal Reserve System, which, they say, "has been a source of enormous benefit to the banks of this country."

Defending Themselves

Bankers, who have neglected their public relations for such a long time, are now making efforts to defend themselves. Material of all kinds is coming to the newspapers. One pamphlet that has just reached me pleads that the public will always get the banking system it wants. If they require credit expansion, they will always get it. A vivid and interesting example of this is given in the pamphlet from the records of one of the northwestern states in which a conservative banker of German origin refused to make what he considered unsound loans in his community. A group of citizens gathered one evening, painted the front of his bank a bright yellow, and then visited his home with a rope and told him that his conservative type of banking was not desired in that community. The banker was finally forced to sell his bank and leave town. Granted that communities might force a speculative expansion, which, as many instances show, is an arbitrary assumption, is it true, that the public ever asks for credit contraction?

British Wheat

Great Britain was the last country in western Europe to embark upon a policy of stimulating domestic wheat growing. The event occurred about a year ago. Since Britain consumes about 30 per cent of the world's wheat exports, it caused much perturbation among the exporters. Britain proposed to encourage new wheat acreage by subsidizing the farmer. Just the contrary of the American plan, which is based on subsidizing the farmer for reducing his wheat acreage. But the subsidy scheme in the United States was copied from the British plan. The British farmer receives the proceeds of a processing tax, which is regulated so that it shall give him the difference between the world price and a guaranteed price. According to the report of the first year of operation, the scheme has resulted in the increase of British wheat acreage in the past year of no less than 30 per cent. It is certainly, in the words of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, "a socio-economic experiment completely at variance with the principles of national economic policy to which she (Great Britain) adhered so long with remarkable success."

H. B. R.

Remington Rand, Inc., Deficit Is Reduced

BUFFALO, Aug. 24—Remington Rand, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $94,090 after charges, compared with a net loss of $884,248 a year before.

Current assets June 30, including $5,959,183 cash and marketable securities, were $21,208,693, and current liabilities $1,660,794, compared with cash and marketable securities of $7,087,190, current assets of $25,152,994, and current liabilities of $1,763,403 June 30, 1932.

Expect to Reopen The Old National Bank of Spokane

Would Make Available Some $9,000,000—Dividend Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — The announcement that the Old National Bank of Spokane and its 12 affiliated banks may reopen to the public soon, making available some $9,000,000 to depositors, and further that the Spokane Savings Bank, now in process of liquidation, may soon pay a dividend of not less than 30 per cent, amounting to about $3,000,000, is cause for rejoicing here.

Hard pressed depositors in the Spokane Savings Bank have relinquished their claims to speculators for as little as 18 cents on the dollar. A vote by the depositors urges action by the State in seeking a maximum loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This will mean another appraisal of the bank's securities. Possibly the dividend will be as much as 50 per cent. The bank closed more than a year ago and in that period has paid only one dividend of 6 per cent.

In time the bank expects to pay out nearly 100 per cent. Its loans are in mortgages extending over a period of 10 years.

The Old National Bank did not reopen after the national bank holiday in March. The United States comptroller has already approved of a plan for reopening the bank, by which the depositors will receive 40 per cent in cash if 60 per cent is waived for payment later. Seventy-five per cent of the capital involved must agree to this plan.

Recent report by Mr. Howard H. Hansen, State Superintendent of Banking, says that the banking situation in Washington is sound. Before the bank holiday 152 banks were operating. After the holiday, 101 banks reopened. Since that time 23 banks have opened and the majority of the 28 banks operating under the state stabilization law will be unrestricted in the near future, it is asserted.

Economy Grocery Stores Corp. Has Small Net Profit

Economy Grocery Stores Corp. reports for year ended July 1, 1933, net profit after all charges of $160,397, equal to $1.34 a share on the 120,000 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net of $230,222 in preceding year, equal to $1.92 a share on same number of shares.

The balance sheet dated July 1, 1933, shows current assets of $1,841,744, of which cash accounted for $349,417. Current liabilities were $1,051,862, including $250,000 notes payable to banks. Indicated net working capital was $789,862 compared with working capital of $1,015,593 a year earlier. The company has $261,000 purchase money obligations, payable $29,000 a year, not included in current liabilities.

Joseph Rabinovitz, president, says in part to stockholders:

The warehouse on D Street which we had purchased has been entirely remodeled. When the indebtedness on the purchase price of the original building, which is now reduced to $232,000, is finally liquidated, our cash investment in the warehouse, including equipment, will be approximately $564,000. These expenditures, having taxed the working capital of your company, were primarily the cause for your directors' action in failing to declare the usual cash dividend last January.

A continued drop in retail food prices during the last year is estimated by the food index at 14 per cent. Total sales amounted to $14,979,742 compared with $15,055,816 the previous year, a drop of ½ of 1 per cent. Converted into tonnage the sales show an approximate gain of 14 per cent in physical volume.

Operating expenses are rigidly under control and are being carefully watched. Leases of our stores have been revised with substantial savings. New locations are being acquired at a lower rental scale than has prevailed for a number of years.

During this period of stringent economic distress your management directed its best efforts to consolidate its position. Rather than expand and add many new stores to maintain the dollar volume and offset the lower scale of retail prices, we have closed a number of small stores and replaced many of them with combination grocery stores and meat markets in more strategic locations. Larger average sales volume for stores so replaced has resulted.

Common Stock Sold By Canada Northern Power

MONTREAL, Aug. 24—Canada Northern Power Corporation has notified Montreal Stock Exchange that it has sold to Power Corporation of Canada 17,500 shares of common stock at $12 a share, proceeds to be used for general corporate purposes of the company.

The 17,500 shares represent the balance of 26,000 shares set aside in 1929 for subscription by employees.

As only 7140 shares were taken up by employees, directors of Canada Northern on July 25, 1933, voted to sell to the parent company, Power Corporation of Canada, the remaining 17,500 shares at $12 a share.

F. P. Ryan Buys Curb Seat

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Fortune Peter Ryan, son of Allan A. Ryan, and grandson of the late Thomas Fortune Ryan, has purchased a seat on the New York Curb Exchange, it was announced today. Ryan's father engineered the celebrated corner in Stutz Motor more than a decade ago, which eventually led to his withdrawal from the New York Stock Exchange. His grandfather was one of Wall Street's best known financiers a quarter of a century ago. Young Ryan's brother, Allan Jr., is also a Wall Street broker.

United Air Lines Shows 26 P. C. Gain

Chicago, Aug. 24

UNITED AIR LINES carried 58,486 revenue passengers the first seven months of this year, an increase of 26 per cent over the like period of 1932, when 46,215 passengers were flown.

Air express gained 182 per cent, the volume during the first seven months being 221,000 pounds.

The company's planes flew 8,314,000 miles between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1. This was an increase of 17 per cent over the like period for 1932.

Railroad Revenue Is Aided by Rise In Textile Trade

Eastern Massachusetts Road's July Net Rises Over Like 1932 Month

That the substantial increase in textile manufacturing activity and greater employment in the mill centers are beginning to make an impression on revenues of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway is reflected in the figures for July. This was the first month of the year to show an actual gain in gross earnings of the company over last year, although June had shown a marked reduction in the percentage of loss.

Although summer riding on this system is naturally not as great as in winter months, the gross of $481,267 in July showed a gain of $19,017, or 4.1 per cent over July, 1932. June operating revenues were off only 2.5 per cent from last year, whereas May revenues were 8 per cent less, April 12 per cent less, and March 18 per cent less. Thus a steady betterment is reflected.

In such textile centers as Lawrence, Lowell and Fall River riding has been running about 15 per cent to 20 per cent ahead of a year ago, and in Brockton for July a slight increase in revenues over last year was shown. Other centers, while lagging behind the improvement in the textile cities, are nevertheless showing smaller percentages of decline.

While the Eastern Massachusetts shows a loss of $31,806 for July after all charges, including depreciation, this was less than half the loss of July, 1932. It is significant that the gross income available for interest on funded debt and rentals, but before depreciation, was more than twice the interest and rental charges and the same is true of the seven months result.

For the seven months the deficit after all charges, including depreciation and equalization, was $122,160, compared with a deficit of $202,433 for the corresponding period last year. Reduction in operating expenses has been the important factor in producing a better result in 1933.

Freight Traffic In June Up 27 Per Cent

Freight traffic on Class I roads in June, measured in net ton miles, increased 27 per cent from the like month in 1932, says the Bureau of Railway Economics, at 23,712,435,000 net ton miles, compared with 18,673,341,000 in June, 1932, up 5,039,094. From June, 1931, it was off 4,541,391,000 net ton miles or 16.1 per cent.

Freight traffic in eastern district in June was up 29.5 per cent over the like month of 1932. The southern district gained 27.2 per cent, the western district 23.4 per cent.

Freight traffic handled by Class I roads in the six months of 1933 was 123,735,325,000 net ton miles, off 4,226,210,000 or 3.3 per cent from corresponding period in 1932, and off 50,608,586,000 or 29 per cent from the like period in 1931.

Eastern district reported for the six months a reduction of 3.6 per cent in freight traffic from the like period in 1932, while southern district was off 0.1 per cent and western off 4 per cent.

Railways of Canada Find Bargain Rates Successful

MONTREAL, Aug. 24—Last spring the railways of Canada experimented with long-distance one-cent-per-mile excursions. It proved so successful that it is being given another trial by both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National.

Bargain rates are in effect from all points west of the Great Lakes in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to all Pacific Coast points from Aug. 18 to Sept. 2.

In the opposite direction the same rates apply from Pacific Coast points to all points in the prairie provinces and to head of the lakes in Ontario, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 6.

Tickets in both directions are good for return up to 15 days.

Norfolk & Western Loadings

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24—Norfolk & Western's line loadings for the week ended Aug. 19 were 49.9 per cent above the like week in 1932. Gain for the week ended Aug. 12 was 56.9 per cent.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1865

Forecasts Find Bigger, Better Cranberry Crop

All Areas Report Average Fruits—New England Berries Larger

By the Associated Press

There will be cranberry sauce for everybody this fall, according to an early forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture made public today.

The present outlook for cranberries in the United States is for a crop totaling 573,000 barrels as compared with 535,000 barrels harvested last year, the New England Crop Reporting Service announces. The five-year average for the years 1928-30, was 579,000 barrels. Thus, the expected production is nearly 8 per cent greater than the 1932 crop and but 1 per cent below the five-year average. In nearly all areas, the crop was described as about average.

The Massachusetts crop is expected to total 380,000 barrels, compared with 370,000 barrels in 1932 and a five-year average of 381,000 barrels. The majority of growers in Barnstable and Plymouth Counties were said to be expecting somewhat larger crops than last year since the bloom and set of fruit were heavy and, encouraged by good rains, the berries have attained unusually large size for this time of year.

Early Blacks are expected to compose 56 per cent of the total, while Howes are expected to constitute 36 per cent, and, the report said, the relatively large crop of early Blacks would seem likely to hamper the early fall market somewhat.

The New Jersey crop is expected to total 133,000 barrels, consisting of 35 per cent Howes, 26 per cent early Blacks and 27 per cent native Jerseys, with a scattering of other varieties. In Wisconsin the crop is early and will total about 50,000 barrels.

Earnings in July For 11 Railroads 220 P.C. Over 1932

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Aggregate net operating income for July of the first 11 railroads to report was 200 per cent ahead of the July, 1932, showing of these carriers and nearly 2 per cent above the June figure. Their rise in June net as compared with the like month last year was 230 per cent.

Their total net was $12,442,000 compared with $12,206,000 in June and $3,884,000 in July last year. Total July gross was $50,807,000 compared with $48,619,000 in June and $41,104,000 in the like month last year. The gain over last year was approximately 24 per cent.

Boston Banks Take Bonds

Boston savings banks are in some cases accepting bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in exchange for distressed mortgages. One bank has agreed to make six such exchanges. Furthermore, the banks are sending out letters to mortgagors whose loans are in trouble, advising them to seek aid from the loan corporation.

All the rest of the pie is *yours*

Don't let anyone tell you that Central Savings Bank isn't conducted for its depositors.

See how we divide up profits!

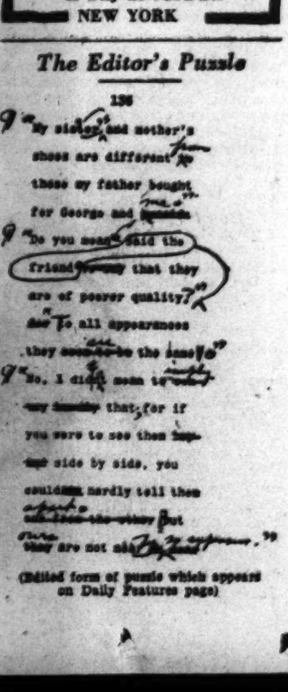
83% of our gross earnings goes to our depositors—66⅔% being paid to them in cash dividends and 16⅔% going into the Guarantee Fund or Reserve which we are constantly building up for their protection.

Your share is very large because our operating cost is very low.

$1 opens an account and starts this bank earning for YOU.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 72nd St.
NEW YORK

The Editor's Puzzle


136
9 "My sister's and mother's shoes are different to these my father bought for George and
9 "Do you mean to tell the friend that they are of poorer quality?"
"To all appearances they are not alike."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

The Young Folks' Page

The Boyhood Trail

By WILLIAM B. WARREN

Part II

THE clock in the Custom House tower was just striking seven as Mr. Ross drew his roadster up before a high board fence. Shutting off his motor, he left the car and, opening a gate, stepped through. With a hasty glance he took in the surroundings. The ground inside the enclosure, bare of grass, was profusely littered with tin cans, paper, and other bits of debris. A small frame house, with sagging roof and stove pipe chimney, stood back against the fence, as though the effort to stand alone was too much. And over all hung a heavy pall of soft coal smoke and the ceaseless symphony of the railroad yards.

Mr. Ross stepped up onto the tiny piazza and rapped. In a moment the door was opened by a middle-aged woman. She was wiping her hands on the apron she was wearing, and behind her, in the dingy room, stood a steaming wash tub.

"Good evening," he said. "Is this Mrs. Coleman?"

"It is that, Sir," answered the woman, "and I guess you must be the Boy Scout man Andy was tellin' about, judging by the uniform. Won't you come in, Mr.—er—"

"Ross is the name. Mrs. Coleman," he told her, and then, motioning to the tub, "this is a pretty warm night to be standing over a steaming wash, isn't it?"

The woman gave a sigh. "The weather will take care of itself," she said, "but my washings are the only thing that will take care of Andy and me. He is such a problem, Mr. Ross. He has had all kinds of jobs but he won't work. All he wants to do is hang around the corner and get into trouble."

"Hi, feller!"

Both turned to see Andy dash in from another room dressed in a white shirt, and blue trousers, and trailing a coat along the floor behind him.

"Now, Andy," cautioned his mother, "that's no way to speak to Mr. Ross. You should —"

"He don't mind. Do yer?" turning to the man.

The Scout leader smiled. "Well," he replied, "I don't believe you would like to have a younger boy greet you with such a lack of respect, would you?"

"No, and they know enough not to try it," he answered vehemently.

"That's what I thought. You see, we older fellows have to have the respect due us, don't we? Well, shall we start?"

Bidding Mrs. Coleman good-by, they left the house, entered Mr. Ross's car and were soon threading their way through the early evening traffic.

Rusty Reflects

Andy had not spoken since leaving the house. Somehow he wished he was not going to this Scout meeting now. All the plans and preparations he had made that afternoon about how he was going to "steal the show" and "make those kids sit up and take notice" were forgotten. After all, these boys were strangers to him and it might be that they would not appreciate his display of "entertainment." If only he could get out of it now! Well, it was his own fault for lettin' this feller talk him into it. He must be gettin' easy!

"Well, here we are," Mr. Ross spoke up.

They had come to a stop in front of a two-story stucco building set back from the sidewalk and on either side of the path leading up to the entrance was a well kept lawn. Above the door was a sign which read "Boy Scouts of America. Fairport Council Headquarters."

Mr. Ross led the way into the building. As they started to mount the stairs, the sharp, clear notes of a bugle echoed through the building.

Rusty turned to the Scoutmaster, his face all alight. "What was that for, Mr. Ross?" he asked.

"That was 'Assembly.' It calls the troop together," he explained. "We do practically everything by bugle call. The boys have to know what each call means and then obey it as soon as it blows."

By this time they had reached the second floor and were standing in the doorway of a large hall. The sight that met Rusty's gaze was something he was to remember for a long time. Thirty-odd boys, all dressed alike in khaki uniforms, stood in a double rank facing the center of the hall. A lone boy was standing a few paces in front facing the troop. He was reading names from a list in his hand. With clock-like precision each boy answered smartly, "Here, Sir," as his name was called. But for this, there was not a sound. It took but a moment to complete the roll call and the leader then faced front.

"Color guard, front and center!"

There was a business-like snap to his command.

From the corner near the door three boys stepped out. The center one carried the American flag. They marched down the hall, made a smart wheel and halted facing the troop. The bugler then stepped from the ranks and stood to one side facing the colors. At a command from the leader, the troop, as one man, gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag. This was followed by the call "To the Colors" played by the bugler while the troop stood at salute. As the colors were being "posted" at the conclusion of this ceremony, Rusty touched Mr. Ross on the arm.

"Gee," he said in a stage whisper, "that makes a feller feel fine, don't it?"

Before the man could reply the young leader had stepped up, saluted, and was reporting.

"The troop is formed, Sir. All present or accounted for."

The Scoutmaster returned the salute, thanked the lad and then introduced his young guest.

"Rusty, this is Bob Striley," he said. "He is our Senior Patrol Leader and my right hand man. I am going to leave you in his charge now. He will make you acquainted with the boys and I know he will be glad to explain anything you want to know. Run along now, and I will see you a little later."

The next hour was one of the fullest that Rusty had ever known. His face fairly glowed with the excitement of it all. Gone was that sullen expression and that half sneer which habit and environment had given him. Here he was himself —a boy among boys.

After visiting the various instruction groups and watching the boys practicing signalling, knot-tying and other Boy Scout work, Bob Striley took him to one side and, with a Scout handbook on his knee, explained to Rusty all he could about the organization. He read to him the Scout Oath and the 12 Scout laws. He went into detail about their Summer Camp at Bailey's Pond, which was to open in another month.

Rusty sat spellbound through it all. So this was what real Boy Scouts did. And try and find a "sissy" in the whole group! He was deeply impressed by it all. It would be fine to be one of them—but, no, it was not for him. Perhaps Mr. Ross would bring him down again some time.

The bugle interrupted them at this point. Bob explained that instruction period was over and it was time for games.

Soon the quiet that had prevailed during the early part of the program was shattered by the excited shouts of healthy boys. Sides were quickly chosen for a tug-of-war. A large rope was brought out, a chalk mark drawn on the floor and the fun began.

But the beginning was as far as it ever went that night. The battle was unceremoniously interrupted by the bugle blowing "Assembly."

All eyes turned toward the door. Mr. Ross was standing beside the bugler.

"Sorry, boys," he said, "but it's important. Fall in!"

While there were grumblings and complaints at the spoiling of their fun, not one boy hesitated to fall into line as the troop formed.

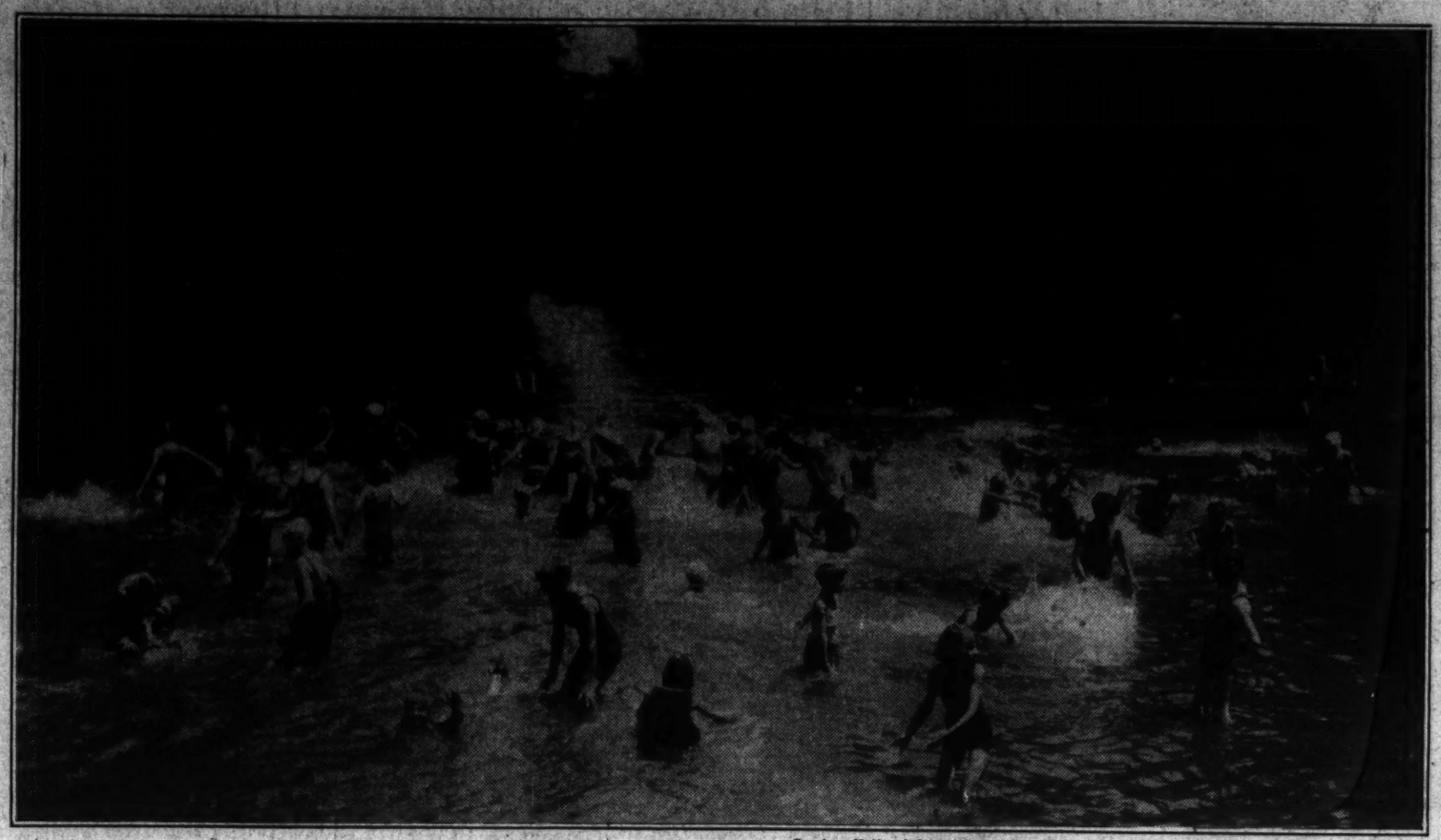
The Scoutmaster faced the troop. "Boys," he said, "we've just received an emergency call. You will need flashlights, belt lanyards and axes out of your lockers. Troop will form again in five minutes, fully equipped. Break ranks!"

Rusty, standing in a far corner, watched, fascinated and bewildered at the bustle and commotion going on all around him. And for the first time that evening he felt alone and out of it all. He could enjoy their fun with them, or listen, interested, as they practiced their various tests. But here was something different. This was no game. It was a real job and he had no place in it.

Mr. Ross was approaching him. "I'm sorry to have to leave you like this, Rusty," he said, "but this is part of our job, you know. A small boy has been lost in the woods near Parkerville and they have asked us to help in the search. But I wish you would meet me in front of the Navigation Building tomorrow noon. How about it?"

"O. K.—Sir." Rusty tried to smile, but his heart was heavy as he turned his steps toward home. They didn't even ask him if he would like to go. Well, why should they? What could he do to help? And he had come here tonight with the idea of showing these fellows how much smarter he was than they were! He made his way home in humbled mood.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Courtesy National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OLD SWIMMING POOL, WHERE FARM BOYS AND GIRLS COOL OFF AT AN INDIANA 4-H CAMP.

Fun and Opportunity at 4-H Camps

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRALS of smoke curl upward from camp fires where farm boys and girls are getting their outing at 4-H club camps this summer. Some 400 of these camps are functioning in various parts of the United States on quite a different scale from the average camp for city dwellers.

Out beyond the Rocky Mountain region in the far Northwest, up in the forest stretches around Lake Superior, down in the cotton belt, back in the foothills of the Alleghenys, and strewn through the prairies of the middle West, young farm folks have been trooping to these farm camps.

By the time green leaves are touched by frosty autumn winds, it is estimated that about 300,000 American farm boys and girls will have had a taste of summer camp ranging from two to six days each, according to Mr. G. L. Noble, managing director, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. Sometimes they pitch their tents along streams and wooded spots. Sometimes they use camps already set up by local organizations.

Ideas to Take Home

Although the boys and girls have heaps of fun, the summer outing serves more directly as a reservoir of instruction, inspiration, and constructive ideas which the young folk carry back to the home communities for the coming fall and winter in their 4-H club work.

The location of the camp does much to determine camp activities. In 4-H forest ranger camps of northern Michigan and Wisconsin, for instance, the program is quite different from the camps down in Louisiana, where leaders have been very busy in the cotton acreage reduction drive.

When camp is held near an agricultural college, there is the opportunity to learn more about livestock and grain raising. This summer at Pullman, in the State of Washington, for instance, nearly 900 boys and girls went to the twelfth annual camp of the agricultural extension service of the State College of Washington. In 4-H camps of this type stock grading, poultry judging and corn grading interest the farm boys and girls.

Four beef animals are brought in, for instance, and each camper decides, according to certain points, on the best, second best, and so on. Sometimes campers mark up their score cards after examining a pen of chickens, four big pigs or as many sheep. Again, they may be asked to judge 10 ears of corn according to the evenness of the rows, uniformity of color and compactness of the kernels.

All kinds of games and entertainments are sandwiched in between the instructional classes. One of the biggest surprises at one camp recently was the show put on by two sisters who had brought their trained ponies. In fact, Ruth and Pearl Love, who are great workers in the 4-H dairy club in the State of Washington, find time to train all the horses on their father's farm. One day at camp they demonstrated how well ordinary farm horses can be educated. The ponies answered questions, did spelling lessons, walked sideways, mounted a small pedestal, and even did some arithmetic lessons.

Up in the forest ranger camps in Michigan, when a boy is alert enough to spy a deer he is given special credit. And for finding a footprint of a deer's foot in the mud another honor is bestowed. In such a case, the whole piece of mud surrounding the footprint is dug up and carefully brought back to camp. When it has dried, a kind of cement is poured into the hollow part to get a model of the foot. And when this has set, the dry mud is knocked off, and the boy has a replica of the fleet little animal's foot for the mantelpiece.

A Forest Ranger Camp

In one forest ranger camp this summer the boys learned to tie knots in heavy rope—work which is necessary in the handling of big trees; they carried out some surveying and practiced archery; they climbed fire lookout towers, and visited the 4-H reforestation plots.

Here are some of the subjects studied in these farm camps—horticulture, livestock, crops, poultry, clothing, room improvement, dramatics, music appreciation, secretarial work, etiquette, handcraft, cooking, sewing, and organized games.

"Goofy Golf" is a game taken up this year by farmers turned campers. Many a farm boy and girl is going home with the idea of transforming the farm pasture into a "goofy" golf course. The game is quite popular because it is so inexpensive to set up and yields so much fun.

Sticks are set up in the pasture about 150 yards apart, with a white rag flying to indicate where a tin can is sunk for a golf hole. Only one golf club is needed for each player and that is made of an old broom handle with a small piece of a two-by-four board fastened to the end. Smooth greens are not imperative because the ball used is a sponge rubber tennis ball bought at the 10-cent store. This travels over the ground to the tune of as good a score as a slick golf ball on a close-cut green, expert farm golfers tell you.

"Spontaneous dramatics" is a term used at the camps for an impromptu quick-as-a-flash plunge into dramatizing. It is an attempt to help young folks to make their own fun.

One camp game which proved a special favorite goes like this: All sit around in a circle. The leader says: "I am Mary Pickford" or whoever the leader chooses to be. The next says, "You are Mary Pickford and I am Napoleon." The third names these two and chooses another character for himself. By the time the last one's turn arrives he has the whole list to remember. But the best fun of all comes when suddenly the leader announces, "You have five minutes to dress like your character. Then you will return and impersonate your choice." What a scramble to find something in a hurry—a belt, hat, cap, rope, or anything which will somehow give a distinguishing note to a costume!

This homemade fun, it is claimed by Mr. Noble, has brought many new members to the 4-H clubs this last year, because it gives boys and girls ideas for organizing play out in their own communities.

Following the Rainbow

THE Scout Captain had invited a troop of lively Girl Scouts to hold one of its meetings at her home, and, on an afternoon shortly before the day of the meeting, she sat on the porch of her home in the country wondering how she could keep the girls happy, active and interested for a whole afternoon.

Her eyes rested upon the sturdy, upright hickory tree whose spreading branches shaded her lawn. How she loved the trees! She wanted her girls to know and love them, too. If only she could think of some plan whereby they might discover the identities of the trees for themselves, her problem of entertaining them would be solved. With a little more thought an interesting game, which provided opportunity both for lively action and for study of the trees, was devised.

The girls enjoyed this game so thoroughly that it seemed worthwhile to share the idea with other group leaders.

Two sets of rectangular papers, colored to represent the six major colors of the rainbow, were prepared. On the two violet slips important facts about one of the trees to be found in the orchard or woods were written down, and so on with the other colors. Each slip was tacked to a specimen of the tree which it described.

Several containers of orangeade were partly hidden in a brook near the trees bearing the violet slips.

The troop was divided into two teams, each under a captain. The girls were instructed to aid their captains in finding the major colors of the rainbow in the order in which they appeared in the spectrum (red orange, yellow, green blue, violet). The colored papers were to be removed from the trees by the captains. The teams were told that the reward of their search would be the proverbial "pot of gold" which is supposed to lie at the end of the rainbow, and that the team which found it first was to carry it back to the house.

Great was the excitement as the teams competed with each other in finding the "pot of gold." Wandering through the orchards and woods in the lovely summer air was an added enjoyment.

The following facts written on one of the violet slips will serve as an an example of the type of information given about each tree and will show also the directions given for finding the "pot of gold."

"OAK:—This tree which starts from a tiny acorn sometimes grows to a height of 100 feet. The crooked, gnarled branches form wide angles with the sturdy trunk. The leaves of the black oak group have angular lobes ending in sharp points. The wood is used for floors, woodwork, and furniture.

"Turn around three times, bend over, and find the 'pot of gold.'"

The winning team laughingly carried the "treasure" back to the house where the refreshing drink was shared by both winners and losers.

An opportunity was then given for a restful time of quiet study which seemed necessary after the more active portion of the game. Each captain helped her team study the information given on the slips she had gathered. In this way facts about the maple, oak, beech, cedar, elm, pine, walnut, hickory, peach, and apple trees were learned.

Questions about the trees were then asked by the hostess, and the team scoring the greatest number of correct answers was chosen to entertain the opposing team at the next Scout meeting.

Courtesy National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boys and Girls at the Idlewold Park 4-H Club Camp, Pendleton, Ind., Studying the Wonders of Nature Along Fall Creek Under the Guidance of Miss Evelyn Dawson. The Boys and Girls Were Divided Into Classes, and Each Morning Was Spent in Studying Various Phases of Helpful Work.

Young Dutch Hikers Well Provided For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

A NETWORK of fine, well-equipped Juvenile hostels, at no greater distance from from each other than one day's march (16 miles), is the high goal which the Dutch Juvenile Hostels Central is realizing.

The Juvenile hostels movement, which was begun in the Netherlands about five years ago, has spread so rapidly that, in 1932, 43 hostels were in operation, the number rising this year to nearly 60.

The hostels provide very cheap lodgings for young hikers, and are under adult supervision. Former medieval castles, beautiful old farms, old wind-mills, stately mansions, and other buildings are being transformed into bright, light, and airy hostels for the young adventurer of the road, while in Harlingen, in the northern province of Friesland, the prison has been changed into a very satisfactory hostel! New buildings, in beautiful surroundings, are also being set up for the purpose.

The Mail Bag

East Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. Through the first I gained several lovable and interesting pen pals. One friend in Germany lives not very far from the place where my great-grandfather had his little shop. I am inclosing a poem which I wrote about a little girl who came from Germany, long ago—my grandmother.

I certainly enjoy reading the Monitor. It is in our library at school and we find it very helpful. I especially like the Daily Features and Home Forum pages and I always read the Mail Bag.

This last year when I was still a lowly copy reader on our school paper, the Shaw Observer, I was so enthusiastic about the letters I had received that I bubbled over. Before long I had told our adviser about the interesting things happening in South Africa. Soon afterward, I wrote an article concerning the things I had learned about the Transvaal.

Next semester, I shall be an editorial writer and I hope to edit a letter column—i. e., a brief sketch of the news I receive from each country.

I am deeply interested in journalism and reading and writing of every kind. I like almost every sport and have a brother who keeps me "up to the minute" on baseball.

Two years ago our family traveled around Ohio. We visited the first capital of the old Northwest Territory, Marietta; Serpent Mound, a marvelous piece of work accomplished by the ancient mound builders; and the State Capitol at Columbus besides many other places of interest. So I am well posted on my own State. Then there are many things to tell about Cleveland itself.

Incidentally, I am almost 16 years old and a senior in high school. I hope to have pals in all corners of the world, United States included. The more the merrier!

With best wishes to the Mail Bag,

Jewel D.

GRANDMA'S PICTURE

I can't believe when I am told
That that small girl—just five years old—
Who's posing for her picture there
Beside a carved old-fashioned chair,
Without the slightest sense of fear,
A pretty earring in each ear,
The quaintest, high, stiff, buttoned shoes
With stitches grouped in threes and twos—
It doesn't seem quite true, you know,
That this was grandma long ago.
The lace that shows beneath her dress?
A ruffle of her pantalettes.
A comb holds back her wavy hair,
Her straw hat lies upon the chair.
Against the wall she shyly stands,
A sweet-faced child with folded hands.
'Tis odd that grandma used to be
This little girl of Germany.

JEWEL DRICKAMER.

[It is a pretty picture, Jewel.—Ed.]

Springfield, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to you to express my gratitude for the one Mail Bag friend I have already found through the Monitor. I wish to find more Mail Bag friends throughout the world. I am 18 years and am interested in sports of all kinds, in post cards and in other hobbies.

I live in Springfield, the State Capitol of Illinois. Here Abraham Lincoln lived and studied law and received word of his being elected President of the United States, and here he had his great debate with Douglas. The old State House is still standing, but has been raised one story and is now used as the Courthouse for Sangamon County. The historic places here are very interesting to all the people of Illinois and other states of the Union, too.

I will answer any letter which I receive and answer any questions which anyone may ask, if I can.

Bill M.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Pony Rides In City Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

BECAUSE as a boy he himself always wanted to own a pony, Mr. Harry C. Snyder, Topeka park commissioner, has provided Topeka children with eight Shetland and one Arabian pony which they may ride to their hearts' content in the city parks. Equipped with blankets and cowboy saddles, the ponies are transported daily in a huge rubber-tired trailer from their pasture in Gage park to two other parks according to a regular schedule.

About 500 children take turns in riding each day, and one afternoon 1100 rides were recorded. In spite of this strenuous activity, the ponies are thriving and have grown very fond of the youngsters. Mr. Bert West, who washes them twice a week, feeds them chop and oats, and supervises them generally, always carries a pocketful of sugar and teaches them to lie down and shake hands at his bidding.

More than half of the children had never been on a horse or pony before this form of entertainment was offered, and many letters expressing their pleasure have been received by Mr. Snyder during the last two months. Members of the police department are adding another pony to the group. Men from the unemployed ranks are hired to help the children mount and dismount.

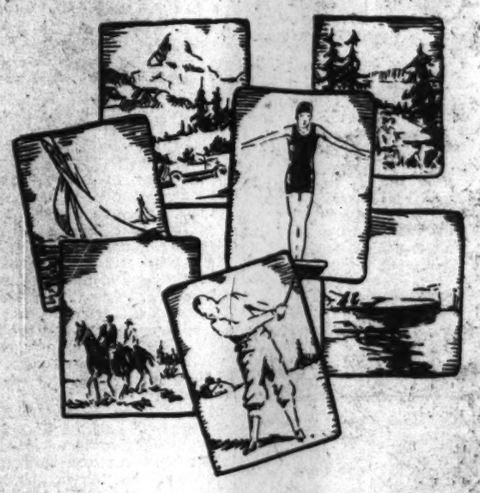
While the ponies rest, the smaller children gather around the "story lady" and the older ones join in games and contests—potato, sack, and three-legged races. In this way Mr. Snyder and his assistants are turning the Topeka parks into happy playgrounds. On hot days, the city street commissioner, Mr. W. E. Howe, cooperates by sending the city's sprinkling apparatus around to give the children cooling showers.

EASY to Change with LIGHTNING BLACK DYE

Don't throw away your old tan and light colored leather shoes. Renovate them with Whittemore's Lightning Black Dye, and they will give you long and useful service as black shoes.

Lightning Dye is easily applied with a dauber which is included with every bottle. It gives a permanent jet black finish that may be polished with Whittemore's Oil Paste.

WHITTEMORE BROS. CORP.
Cambridge, Mass.



A September Vacation Has Its Good Points

It isn't too late for a summer vacation. September is a glorious month for rest or pleasure at seashore, lake or mountain.

Next month, there will not be so many cars on the roads, not so many people at the beaches, not so many golfers on the links, not so many players waiting for tennis courts. That should help to make your own vacation more enjoyable.

But the best reason for going away in September is that the rates at the resort hotels are usually a bit lower than in July or August.

Many vacation opportunities are now being featured by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor. Consult these before deciding on where to go, how to go, or where to stay.

Doubles Play Delayed by Wet Longwood Turf

Five U. S., One English and Two Australian Teams in Quarterfinal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESNUT Hill, Mass., Aug. 24—Competitors in the United States men's, veterans, father and sons doubles championships at the Longwood Cricket Club will rest today due to an all-night downpour and the unplayable condition of the turf courts torn up in yesterday's second-round matches played in a drizzle and fog. The final round probably will be played on Monday.

Five United States teams, including the defending titleholders, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, both of California, an English combination and two Australian pairs advanced to the quarterfinal round Wednesday.

The round of eight pairings pit Great Britain's Davis Cup ace, Frederick J. Perry and his English partner, Frank H. D. Wilde, against Francis X. Shields of New York and Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee. The Australians, Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull will meet the 1931 champions, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Texas, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia. Vines and Gledhill will face some home state talent when the Los Angeles team of Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California students, invade the court. Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, top seeded foreign team from Australia, take on George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles.

One of the American teams advancing had a close call and moved into the next round only after a last-minute rally. Peter S. Young and Douglas G. Freshwater, an Oxford-Cambridge team, were at match point twice in the tenth game of the fifth set, but the young internationalists bowed to Shields and Parker after putting up a brilliant battle on a slippery turf against a smooth-working attack.

After taking the first set at love Shields and Parker were in a hole soon after the third set started. The Englishmen took the second set at 8—6. They were leading by three games before the Americans could take the third set at 8—6. After taking a one-game lead in the fourth set the Americans saw the visitors forge ahead and win that set at 6—4.

In the deciding set the Englishmen fought hard until they had a 5—4, 40—15 lead on Parker's service. Two brilliant recoveries by Shields and a service ace from Parker's racquet gave the Americans advantage, but Young and Freshwater were still in the battle deucing the game and forcing the home team into errors for the advantage point. A desperate rally enabled the Americans to take the game and win the next two for the set and match.

Crawford and McGrath won a straight-set victory over R. Berkeley Bell of New York and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., 6—3, 6—3, 7—5, while the other Australian team, Quist and Turnbull, downed Henry H. Culley of Santa Barbara, Calif., and Joseph L. Coughlin of San Francisco, also in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Vines and Gledhill lost a set to Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, before reaching the third round. The score: 6—2, 6—4, 3—7, 6—4.

Tidball and Mako defeated the English team of E. R. (Ted) Avory and H. G. N. Lee in four sets, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1.

Perry and Wilde downed Clifford S. Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, 6—4, 6—3, 14—12, and Allison and Van Ryn were forced into an extra set before winning from Watson M. Washurn and Andrew McPherson.

Second-round matches were played in the veterans doubles and a start was made in the father and son competition. The summary:

U. S. Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles—Second Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated W. M. Washburn and A. McPherson, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 1—6 6—3.

Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, defeated Henry H. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., and Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, and Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—1, 6—3, 10—12, 6—3.

Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated H. G. N. Lee and Edward R. Avory, England, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated F. S. Young and D. G. Freshwater, England, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

Frederick J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 14—12.

Veterans' Doubles—Second Round

C. G. Plimpton and D. S. Niles, Boston, won from J. S. Myrick and A. Wallis Myers, New York, by default.

Nicholas Reggio and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, defeated Oliver Wellington and J. S. Nicholl, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated R. E. Snow and H. L. Davenport, New York, 6—0, 6—2.

Father and Son Doubles—First Round

Seth E. Davenport Jr. and Seth E. Davenport 3d, New York, defeated A. A. Barrows and A. A. Barrows Jr., Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

F. J. and Alvah Sulloway, Concord, N. H., defeated G. P. Gardner Jr. and O. P. Gardner 3d Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Hoffman and S. Nickerson, Brookline, defeated J. S. and Willard Nicholl, Boston, 6—1, 7—5.

Stanley Henshaw and Stanley Henshaw Jr., Boston, defeated A. Nicholas Reggio and Andre S. Reggio, Brookline, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Donald M. and Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, defeated C. K. and S. K. Shaw, Brookline, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

C. M. and E. S. Underwood, New York, defeated W. L. Badger Jr. and W. I. Badger 2d, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

W. S. Packer and W. S. Packer Jr., Winchester, won from L. A. Baker and L. A. Baker Jr., New York, by default.

E. D. Toland and E. D. Toland Jr., Boston, won from C. C. Pell and J. N. B. Pell, New York, by default

Second Round

Donald M. and Malcolm T. Hill defeated Underwood and Underwood, 6—2, 7—5.

E. B. and H. R. Cornwall, New York, won from H. H. Bassford and H. H. Bassford Jr., New York, by default.

By-Plays

Another Sport Moving Westward

JUDGING from the results of the West vs. East pony polo series which took place recently at Lake Forest, Ill., the next time the United States is called upon to defend the Westchester Cup against Great Britain, the East will not have as many representatives in the American lineup as has been the case in the past. Not so many years ago the East claimed all the honors to be won in polo and furnished all the "Big Four" players; but the Chicago series has clearly shown that there are at least five Westerners (if the two players coming from Texas can be called Westerners) who must be considered as of international caliber. They are Cecil Smith and H. W. Williams of Austin, Texas; Eric C. Pedley and E. J. Boeseke Jr., of the Midwick Club of California, and Aidan Roark, an Irishman who plays for the Del Monte Club of California. The East still has many fine players led by Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr.; but players from west of the Mississippi River are improving with such rapid strides, that few will be surprised if the next "Big Four" is made up of a couple of Texans, a Californian, and Captain Hitchcock.

Attention, Baseball Fans!

After months of hard work in which the famous players of the National and American Leagues, officials, coaches, trainers, umpires, diamond immortals, sports writers, statisticians and sports radio announcers collaborated, the publishers of "Who's Who in Major League Baseball" now are making their initial presentation of this remarkable volume. It is truly a book for the fans, the only work of its kind ever published; a pictured, statistical, informative and intensely interesting encyclopedia teeming with authoritative data on the individuals associated with the conduct of America's great national pastime. Compiled by Harold Johnson and Harry Neily, nationally known baseball writers, the book is attractively bound in cloth, with gold stamping, and contains 544 pages and nearly 700 half-tone illustrations. It can be obtained by communicating with the Buxton Publishing Company, 21 W. Elm Street, Chicago, Ill. The price is $3.00.

And Speaking of Records

When speaking of records, it might be well to take the case of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. into consideration. While she has by no means reached the end of her record-making possibilities, she has already compiled a brilliant record in the field of tennis. Since she won her first national championship title in 1923 she has added six more to her string, which ties her with such previous champions as Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, who won the title seven years (as well as winning the Patriotic tournament in 1917), and Richard D. Sears, William A. Larned and William T. Tilden 2d. This week it is expected that she will become the first man or woman tennis player to win eight United States national singles championship titles. And what is still more impressive, in the seven championship tournaments which she has already won, she has captured 41 straight matches, 82 sets to 5 for her opponents and 511 games to 186. Had she competed in the 1926, 1930 and 1932 tournaments her record might have been even more impressive.

Kirkwood Finally Wins a Major Title

Few sportsmen ever took more delight in winning a championship than J. H. (Joe) Kirkwood when he recently won the Canadian open golf title. He was born in Australia, and has spent many years in the United States at his favorite game. He is proficient to the "nth" degree, and has prospered handsomely as a professional with a varied and truly amazing display of trick and fancy shots. His shotmaking stunts have been remarkable but in some 15 years of tournament play he had never won a major title. It seemed a foregone conclusion to golfers and golf writers that his entry meant only another competitor. It will be interesting to watch the veteran from now on. His winning the Canadian open title met with widespread approval, and it is hoped that his perseverance will be further rewarded.

Free Billiards Exhibitions For Nation's Public

Six-Months' Program Made to Help Revive Cue Popularity Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Millions of billiard fans of the country will have an opportunity this season to witness one of the greatest series of free public billiards exhibitions by a group of famous billiard stars and world champions ever attempted, when the National Billiard Association of America, the governing body of billiards in the United States, launches its National "Better Billiards" program on Oct. 1, as part of its 1933-34 schedule. The program will cover a period of six months and will entail the expenditure of approximately $175,000, probably the largest sum of money ever contributed for the promotion of a recreation of this kind.

The first of a group of seven world-renown billiard players which will include such celebrities as W. F. (Willie) Hoppe, New York, world's 18.1 balkline and cushion-carom champion; J. M. (Johnny) Layton, Sedalia, Mo., many times holder of the world's three-cushion title, as well as a one-time champion in the pocket division; Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis, famous all-around billiard player and former world's fancy shot title holder; Erwin R. Rudolph, Cleveland, Ohio, a former world's pocket billiard champion and Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia, Italian champion.

In addition, two of the youngest billiard players of the country, who have already made billiard history, will take part. James Caras, Wilmington, Del., "the Greek Wizard," who in his initial attempt for the world's pocket billiard title finished as runner-up in the last tournament in New York, and Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., who retired in February of this year as national junior pocket billiard champion at the age of 16 years to enter the intermediate tournament where he took first honors in Chicago last June.

Making Professional Début

Robert will make his professional début when he takes part in the National "Better Billiards" Program. During his four years of play young Moore has held the national junior title four times and annexed the intermediate championship immediately on retiring from the junior class. He has earned for himself the appellation of "the Boy Wonder." The other groups of players, of which there will be three, will consist of equally famous stars.

Besides the national tour of this galaxy of billiard stars, the National Billiard Association has arranged for the doubling of the number of qualifying and sectional tournaments in both the professional pocket and three-cushion classes as well as national championship events and challenge matches at pocket, three-cushion and cushion-carom billiards.

There will be held world championship tournaments in these three styles of play also as well as qualifying and sectional tournaments on an increased scale for the women, boys' junior and young men's intermediates and finally a national event for each class. The following is a partial list of the important tournaments so far scheduled during the 1933-34 season:

Qualifying divisional pocket billiard tournaments. Sectional championship pocket billiard tournaments. Qualifying divisional three-cushion billiard tournaments. Sectional championship three-cushion billiard tournaments. National championship at pocket billiards. Challenge match at Cushion-carom billiards (Hoppe-Cochran). World's championship at pocket billiards. National championship at three-cushion billiards. World's championship at three-cushion billiards. Challenge match at pocket billiards. World's championship at cushion carom billiards. Challenge match at three-cushion billiards. Second challenge match at cushion-carom billiards.

About 2000 tournaments

A total of approximately 2000 tournaments will be held throughout the country during the coming season under the direction of the National Billiard Association.

Owing to the great interest displayed in the revival of the cushion-carom style of play as evidenced by the Hoppe-Schaefer match last spring in Chicago, the National Billiard Association has added to its national program this season a world's championship event in which Willie Hoppe will be called upon to defend his recently acquired title against such famous carom players as Jake Schaefer Jr., Welker Cochran, Eric Hagenlacher, Kinrey Matsuyama and Peterson.

Tom Bridges Gives Tigers Split With Leading Senators

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	70	46	.603
New York	69	47	.595
Cleveland	63	50	.512
Detroit	61	51	.500
Philadelphia	57	59	.491
Chicago	55	63	.471
Boston	49	70	.412
St. Louis	44	77	.364

Results Aug. 23

Cleveland 2, New York 1.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Washington 9, Detroit 8.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Chicago 12, Boston 1.
Only games scheduled.

The strong right arm and timely batting of Tom Bridges gave the Detroit Tigers the first game of their doubleheader with Washington yesterday 2 to 1, but the American League baseball leaders came back and took the second engagement 9 to 5. Bridges kept seven hits well scattered in the opener and accounted for both of his team's runs. His single in the second inning drove in Fox while he tripled in the ninth and scored the winning run. Fred Marberry, big right-hander, started for the Tigers in the second game but was defeated in the first inning. He walked four men yielded three hits on which the Senators scored four runs. Walter Stewart went the distance in the Washington box.

Clint Brown beat Charlie Ruffing in a pitchers' battle at Cleveland yesterday by a 2-to-1 score. The Yankees opened the scoring in the second inning on a pass to Chapman and singles by Lazzeri and Dickey. After that, however, they could do nothing against Brown. The Indians rallied for their tying and winning runs in the fourth, started when Hale and Kamm accepted bases on balls. Galatzer followed with a double, scoring Hale, but Kamm was out at the plate on a fine throw by Chapman, Boss's single let in Galatzer.

The Chicago White Sox took two more games from the Boston Red Sox yesterday by scores of 3 to 1 and 12 to 1. Sam Jones pitched the first contest and all the Red Sox could collect in the way of hits were three. The White Sox scored two of their runs and made five hits while Bob Kline was pitching. Applying and Kress each hit a single and double. Ed Durham followed Jones's good work with a four-hit second game, while his mates pounded Curt Fullerton, new Red Sox right-hander, for 15 hits and 12 runs. Ralph Kress hit a homer in this contest. The score by innings:

At Detroit—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2	10	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	7	2

Batteries — Bridges and Hayworth; Crowder and Sewell. Umpires—Owens, Kolls and Ormsby. Time—2h. 8m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	4	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—	9	13	2
Detroit	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	—	5	11	1

Batteries—Stewart and Berg; Marberrry, Auker, Hogsett and Pasek. Losing pitcher—Marberrry. Umpires—Ormsby, Owens and Kolls. Time—2h. 15m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	2	9	0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Brown and Spencer; Ruffing and Dickey. Umpires—Dinneen, Van Grafian and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 48m.

At Chicago—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	x	3	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—Jones and Grube; Kline, Rhodes and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 31m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	7	4	0	1	0	x	12	15	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0

Batteries—Durham and Berry; Fullerton and Gooch. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 57m.

F. G. M. Milton Victor In English Distance Swim

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—F. G. M. Milton of the Otter Swimming Club has won the long-distance race of the English Amateur Swimming Association, which takes place annually in the Thames River from Kew to Putney. His time for the course of 5 miles and 60 yards was 1h. 8m. 20s. Milton, who won the race for the first time last year, led from start to finish. His most serious challenger was E. W. Pascoe, Plaistow United S. C., the winner in 1927 and 1930.

There were 29 starters for this year's event and 18 of the 28 finishers qualified for standard certificates by finishing within 10 minutes of the winner. The names and times of the first six were:

	H.	M.	S.
F. G. Milton, Otter Swimming Club	1	8	20
E. W. Pascoe, Plaistow United S. C.	1	9	55
C. Deane, Penguin S. C.	1	10	35
E. A. Stone, Wandsworth S. C.	1	10	3
R. J. C. Sutton, Plaistow United S. C.	1	10	39
E. H. Temme, Plaistow United S. C.	1	11	5

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	83	44	.667
Minneapolis	75	62	.547
Indianapolis	68	64	.515
St. Paul	68	69	.500
Toledo	65	69	.485
Louisville	63	70	.474
Milwaukee	60	76	.441
Kansas City	51	85	.375

Results Aug. 23

Toledo 7, Minneapolis 5.
Columbus 5, St. Paul 4.
Louisville 4, Milwaukee 0.
Indianapolis 8, Kansas City 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	85	57	.599
Rochester	78	65	.545
Baltimore	74	68	.521
Toronto	72	72	.500
Buffalo	72	73	.497
Albany	69	73	.486
Montreal	66	75	.468
Jersey City	55	88	.385

Results Aug. 23

Buffalo 4, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 6.
Other games postponed.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	34	24	.586
New Orleans	33	24	.579
Memphis	31	26	.544
Little Rock	31	30	.508
Nashville	28	28	.500
Birmingham	27	29	.482
Chattanooga	27	35	.435
Atlanta	21	36	.389

Results Aug. 23

Birmingham 8, Knoxville 4.
Memphis 6, Nashville 3 (10 innings).
Chattanooga 13, Little Rock 6.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 2.
Only games scheduled.

Women's Tennis Held Up Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 24—For the fourth successive day the United States women's lawn tennis championship play was postponed when officials in charge of the tournament found the turf courts of the West Side Tennis Club too waterlogged to play on. The semifinal-round matches will be played at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow when fair weather is expected.

Colombia and United States Open Trade Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

the payment of American goods shipped to Colombian markets. It is the custom for American manufacturers to sell goods to Colombian merchants with a draft, payable in dollars, attached. Collection of such bills is sometimes difficult in Colombia, although to no such degree as in certain other Latin-American countries.

Nevertheless when goods with drafts attached arrive in Colombia the Colombian merchant must obtain permission from the foreign exchange control to buy foreign exchange and settle the account. Sometimes this privilege is withheld, especially when funds are not available—due to payments required on Colombia's international debts or governmental expenses abroad. This restriction the United States would like to have removed.

Colombia is essentially an agricultural country. It exports raw materials and uses the cash received to purchase northern machinery and other finished products. Although the principal activity of the people is agriculture, paradoxically one of the largest items of imports is foodstuffs. Domestic agriculture has failed, in some lines, fully to supply the demand, while in other lines topography and limited transportation facilities have prevented an extensive development of the home market.

Percentages of Exchange

The following table shows the commercial relations between Colombia and its principal customers:

Export percentage to 1932

United States	76.7
United Kingdom	1.1
Germany	4.9
Netherlands	3.6

Import percentage from 1932

United States	42.0
United Kingdom	19.4
Germany	13.4
France	4.9

Coffee, as stated above, is the one export that Colombia would like to be certain of shipping into the United States free of charge. Coffee accounted for more than one-half the value of Colombia's exports in each of the years between 1925 and 1933.

Coffee Exports

Year	Bags of 60 kilos (kilo 2.20 pounds)	Value	U. S. share Per cent
1925	1,946,720	$63,426,000	84.53
1928	2,699,578	$68,134,000	89.88
1931	3,017,399	$53,873,000	91.41
1932	3,184,398	40,888,000	88.08

Exports of All Classes

Year	Quantity (Kilos)	Value
1925	373,011,000	$83,426,000
1928	2,883,080,000	130,826,000
1931	2,670,579,000	94,647,000
1932	2,946,872,000	67,087,000

Products Free of Duty

In the conversations now going on between the Colombian Minister and the American Department of State probably attention will be called to the fact that the United States admits coffee, bananas and platinum, three of Colombia's major exports, to enter American ports free of duty. Petroleum, ranking third in Colombia's shipments, is taxed. And it is not unlikely that Colombia may be asked to admit free of duty, or at least with a greatly decreased duty, such articles as flour, lumber, textiles, automboiles, farm and electrical equipment.

That any particular difficulties will stand in the way of a new reciprocal commercial treaty is doubted. Discussions with Colombia concern noncompetitive commodities and should arouse no objections from American agricultural interests. Colombia may have been chosen as the first of the Latin-American countries to treat with for just that reason, noncompetition.

Colombia's interest in America's invitation to sit around a table and discuss trade was undoubtedly heightened by the recent success of Mr. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador to Cuba, in helping to solve the political turmoil upsetting the island. Mr. Welles is believed to have demonstrated to Colombia's satisfaction that President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" statement was no idle phrase. In other words, the words meant exactly what they said, and the one-time bugaboo—Yankee imperialism—had no part in America's present friendly effort to promote closer commercial relations.

Today the other Latin-American nations are watching Colombia's progress as it negotiates here in Washington with the United States. Brazil and Argentina have signified their intentions of accepting America's invitations to come here to talk trade. Such parleys are laying the groundwork for the Pan American Conference, scheduled in Uruguay, during December, 1933, where closer international ties will be the prime objective.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield
(990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Concert Footlights.
7:45 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 NBC, John Fogarty; orchestra.
8:45 Malkin Conservatory program.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days, sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, "Poet Prince."
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers program.
5:30 NBC, Trio Romantique.
5:45 NBC, Ray Hetherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 Jerry and Mimi, impersonations.
7:00 NBC, The Sizzlers, male trio.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, The Rudy Vallee program: Helen Hayes; Joe Penner; Harold Van Duzee; Pops and Louie.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat."
10:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, William Scotti's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Helen Morgan; Yacht Club Boys; orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 "The Merry Go Round."
6:45 Report; vocal trio.
7:00 CBS, "NRA as It Affects New England," Gov. Theodore S. Green, Rhode Island.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Gertrude Niessen; Melodeers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, United States Marine Band.
10:00 Harold Stern's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Ted Husing; soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30 CBS, NRA talk, Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.
11:45-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 Hits and Encores
5:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Richard D. Grant; soloists; orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "This Week in Business," talk.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, Columbia Dramatic Guild: De Maupassant's "Lilie Lala"
9:00 Organ recital, Harry Rodgers.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
10:30 Ambassadors: Dance music.
10:45 CBS, Gladys Rice; orchestra.

WNDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Accordion and guitar duo.
5:15 The Singing Salesman.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:30 Studio program.
8:45 The Plectrum Players.
9:00 Studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Players; organ.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

McEwan to Coach Dodgers

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Christian E. (Red) Cagle, new coadvmer of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Football League, has announced he has signed Capt. John E. McEwan, his former Army coach, to coach the Dodgers during the coming season. McEwan coached the cadets in 1928, the year Cagle was breaking in, went from there to Oregon and last fall ended a two-year régime at Holy Cross, leaving the team in midseason after a disagreement with the athletic authorities. McEwan will lead a squad of 30 Dodgers into camp at Camp Carlisle, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 15.

Holland Furnace Co. Loss

DETROIT, Aug. 28—Holland Furnace Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 a net loss of $65,081, after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $755,841 in the June quarter of 1932.

Closest Contests In Many Years In Trapshooting

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—In some of the closest contests the grand American handicap trapshoot tournament has experienced for many years, class championships were settled yesterday with more than 400 marksmen taking part. Shootoffs were necessary to decide many of the winners and firing continued well into the twilight hours.

Elmer Torge of Wales Center, N. Y., was acclaimed the Class "AA" champion, but not until he had bested two other crack marksmen, Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., and R. M. Jenkins of Orleans, Ind., in a shootoff. The three had tied for first place by cracking 199 out of 200 targets.

In an extra 25 for the decision, Torge went straight through without a miss; Arie dropped only one and took second honors; while Jenkins succeeded in cracking only 22, for third. A crowd of 5000 witnessed the shootoff.

The Class "A" first honor went to H. C. Krout of Maryland Line, Md., with his score of 198.

A shootoff in the class "B" brought top honors there to Roy Finnell of Akron, Ohio, who defeated Frank Follmer of Carthage, Mo. they first tied at 195, but in the extra round, the Ohioan cracked 23 to Follmer's 22.

A Canal Zone marksman, W. Fustites of Balboa, led the Class "C" group with 19. W. F. Kern of Springfield, Ill, won the class "D" with 192 and J. A. Imes of Chicago, won Class "E" with 187.

Berger's Two Homers Gives Braves Victory

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	68	43	.613
Boston	65	53	.551
Pittsburgh	63	53	.539
Chicago	62	53	.539
St. Louis	64	55	.538
Philadelphia	48	64	.429
Brooklyn	45	65	.409
Cincinnati	44	72	.379

Results Aug. 23

Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh at New York, postponed.
Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, postponed.

Once again Wally Berger's home-run bat led the Boston Braves to victory in the National League. Yesterday the big outfielder drove out two smashing home runs into the distant bleachers, enabling his mates to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 3. The triumph put the Braves 6½ games behind the first-place Giants, who were idle yesterday because of rain.

The Braves were away to an early lead when Urbanski doubled, Jordan walked and Berger hit his first homer in the opening inning. In the sixth the tall slugger hit another four-bagger as leadoff man to bring his total for the season to 24. He leads the National League in that respect. Walter "Huck" Betts did the pitching for the Braves. He got into trouble in the ninth when the Cards came within one run of tying the score but retired the side with a man on second base. The Braves made only four safeties off Tex Carleton in the first seven innings.

Bill McKechnie's club has now won five in a row and 15 of its last 22 games. The score by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	—	—	4	6	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	6	0

Batteries—Betts and Hogan; Carleton, Johnson and O'Farrell. Losing pitcher—Carleton. Umpires—Reardon, Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 30m.

Army Athletes Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Several distinguished athletes participated in the annual inter-Services track meeting here recently when the representatives of the Army defeated the teams of the Royal Navy and Marines and the Royal Air Force for the eleventh time in succession. The scores were: Army, 94 points; Royal Air Force, 73; Royal Navy and Marines, 44. Running for the soldiers were Lieut. H. H. C. Cambridge, a former president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club; Sergt. R. R. Sutherland, a Scottish cross-country "international," and Lieut. C. L. C. Ward, who was second man home in the 1933 national quarter-mile championship. Cutteridge won the half-mile, Ward took the 440 yards, and Sutherland was second in the three miles. The airmen had two British champions in Sergt. D. O. Finlay and Sergt. R. H. Thomas. Finlay won the 120-yard hurdles and Thomas the mile. For the Navy and Marines the most successful competitor was G. Holdsworth, who took second place in the quarter-mile.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	85	52	.594
Hollywood	84	59	.587
Portland	79	60	.568
Sacramento	83	61	.576
Oakland	67	76	.469
San Francisco	60	84	.417
Missions	58	86	.403
Seattle	53	88	.376

Results Aug. 23

Missions 11, Sacramento 10.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 7.
San Francisco 8, Portland 3.
Oakland 15, Hollywood 6.

Dudley Shoots Two 69s

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—Ed Dudley of Wilmington, Del., champion in 1931, shot a pair of 69 rounds in practice at Olympia Fields Country Club yesterday for the

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Good condition, quaint old-fashioned small 5-room house; modern improvements; hot water heater; G. E. refrigerator furnished if desired; owner leaving for west; lot 82x230, well planted. 183 Prospect St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MODERN brick flat house, 3 apartments, 6 rooms each, attractively arranged; each have private entrance, oil heat; on Albany Post Road, 10 minutes from business section. A. J. CABLE, 117 N. Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Coolidge Corner; apartments 4-5-6 rooms. American adults only; $40 to $70. Owner managed; real homes for real people. Open for inspection. References exchanged. WM. JAQUES, 23 Browne Street, Brookline. ASp. 4084 before 9 p. m., after Regent 3883-M.

ELIOT MANOR — CAMBRIDGE

Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. 1350 Mass. Ave. Univ. 5713 (Mass.)

KINGSTON, N. Y., 17 Belvedere St.—5 rooms, bath, hot water, heat; garage if wanted. Tel. Saugerties 3712.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS IN SUNNYSIDE AND WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

2 rooms and kitchenette...$35, refrigeration
3 rooms ..... $35 up.
4 rooms ..... $52, with refrig. $60.
5 rooms ..... $55.
6 rooms ..... $65 and others.

15 minutes Grand Central, 20 minutes Times Square. BARTELSTONE, 97-15 46th St. (Bliss St. Station), Woodside, L. I. Stillwell 4-2272.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 46th Street

THE GILFORD

Time concessions and reduced rentals on desirable 1 and 2-room apartments in building maintaining highest standards in service; full housekeeping; 24-hour switchboard service; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Taylor, Winkenbaum 3-2300

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO or three-room apartment with separate living-room and bedroom; attractive Manhattan residential neighborhood. Write Box R-27, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY—Greenwich Village; 3-room apartment; quiet, well-ordered house; reasonable. Call Alg. 4-4446.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Lease and entire equipment high class tea room, centrally located in large business center of Westchester County; 30 minutes New York City. Write Box X-51, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

AVAILABLE for September, artistically furnished cottage on shore of Cape Cod Bay; #31 modern equipment; 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces; beautiful location; private beach; rental $150.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Rooms; quiet, refined home atmosphere; high class apartment. Fewer housekeeping. Circle 6335. Box R-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 88 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 4589.

BOSTON—Cool, quiet room, permanent or transient; reasonable. 16 Clearway, Suite 5.

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—A private family offers quiet, cheerful rooms, board optional. 291 Denton Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 843-J.

NEW YORK CITY, 522 West End Ave.—Comfortably furnished room, private bath, in apartment facing West End Ave.; reasonable. Trafalgar 7-2029.

N. Y. C., 230 West 105th St. (14-A)—Large, cheerful, quiet front; semi-private bath; private family; references. Convenient transportation.

ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED room wanted by business man; must be heated, have running water; only roomer. Write Box R-31, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y., Tel. 240—Loving home for study, rest, recreation, in beautiful Catskills overlooking mountains; year around; modernly equipped; attractively furnished; home cooking.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

SWAN RIVER Farm House, Patchogue, N. Y.—Fishing, boating, bathing; fresh and salt water; home cooking; near Christian Science church; $15-$17 weekly. Phone Patchogue 430.

RESORTS

BEAUTY and REST

In homelike atmosphere of 40-room Kennebunkport Inn in quaint Kennebunkport, Maine.

Excellent cuisine. Special rates to Monitor readers for rooms with hot and cold water until Sept. 30th. $18 per week. Write for reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; attractive home; $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet; Open Sept. and Oct.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J.—Country resort near Asbury; rates slashed, $15.00; children half; bathing, tennis; booklet. Phone Redbank 283.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-31 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 8-9484.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Licensed engineer to take care of heating plant and elevator machinery New York business building. Must be able bodied so as to shovel coal and do janitor work. State salary expected, qualifications and experience in reply. Write Box G-17, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position; good mechanic; 15 years' experience; honest, reliable; excellent references furnished. Porter 2315-W or Box R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGINEER, license N. Y. and N. J., able take charge any industrial plant; long experience; references. H. LAWRENCE, Raymond 9-2221 (N. Y. C.).

EXPERIENCED Radio repair man wants position. S. B. GEER, 235 Chestnut Hill Drive, Rochester N. Y.

MAN, 40, educated, refined, adaptable, offers his services as attendant-companion or in any capacity; Christian Scientist preferred; drives car. Write Box W-26, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG experienced woman, attractive personality, available for position as companion or governess. KELSEY, 230 Front St., Trenton, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTOR—Successful in preparation for College Board Examinations, Algebra, Geometry, Latin. MRS. HASTINGS, 14 Allen St., Smithdale, Parkway 1514-M.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2716.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP. Maurice L. Cornberg, Prop. Lieberknecht, Props. Expert and Scalp Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving. 854 Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7360

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE—Beautiful pictures, table lamps, vases, candelabra, etc., reasonably priced. Alg. 4438, Suite 1, 58 Marion Rd., Brookline, Mass.

GARAGES

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Royalton Garage—Cars stored with or without service; Stoney Gas. 1326 Atlantic Ave. Lafayette 3-0700.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED

Tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.

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Daily Features

All Nature

Canada Lily

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE scarlet Martagon Lily, which grows wild in Palestine, was probably the lily to which the Way-shower referred when he said: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his g' ry was not arrayed like one of these."

But whatever lily it was, the glorious bell-shaped blossoms of the Canada lily would serve to bring home the point to those who live in eastern North America.

From June until August, clusters of two to 12 or more flowers burst one after another into masses of yellow and orange-red, spattered with red-brown dots. Though most plentiful throughout New England, New York, and New Jersey, the Canada lily ranges from Nova Scotia and Quebec south to Georgia, and west beyond the Mississippi.

The leaves are lanceolate and are arranged in loose whorls about a central stalk. Though not as brilliantly colored with the rich orange of the Turk's-cap lily, the Canada lily, wild, field, yellow or meadow lily is considered more graceful in form, and is used considerably in art work for conventional designs.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A word for "outdoors" (H. L. S.)—The following communication from a student of words is to be considered by readers of this column as a cordial invitation:

"One of the most lamentable omissions in the English vocabulary is this: There is no adequate word, no beautiful, syllabic, or symbolic sound, for what we call, in awkward desperation, "outdoors," or the great "out-of-doors." To think that, in designating the atmosphere so surrounded and imbued with all of nature's loveliness, we still resort to a word so lacking in descriptive connotation, so devoid of sympathetic sound, so purely a substitute as "outdoors"! It is exasperating.

"The word 'door' is a straightforward, unpretentious noun, meaning "that section on hinges through which one may enter or leave a building." To this plain, irrelevant word, add the adverb "out," meaning "any and all directions toward unwalled air." Can that backhanded combination convey boundlessness, or symbolize the sublimity that belongs to everyone? Could "above-roofs" connote the temperamental glory of the skies? Could the word for any man-made thing, say "wall," help formulate a word to take the place of "ocean"?

"Let us face the case with ingenunity. It is difficult for one man to coin a word and have it accepted, unless he has invented or discovered some new peculiar thing. If I should hit upon what I considered a fine sounding word for 'outdoors,' it might take decades and even generations of everwidening usage before the authorities could authenticate it. But, to instigate an international research before the right word is found—that challenges intellectual interest, and makes the resulting competition keenly enjoyable. And it might cause widespread acceptance of the winning word at once.

"Accordingly, we here and now seriously propose a concerted campaign in inventive search of the fitting word to substitute for "outdoors" and all the word implies. And let us herewith appoint this column of the international newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, as the clearing house for all pertinent contributions."

Everyone is cordially invited to seek the solution of this problem. There is no prize, except the thanks of those who love the beauties of nature and recognize the shortcomings of "outdoors."—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: The atom, on being cracked open, turned out to be a nice little prize package full of protons, neutrons, deutrons, and so-cha.

Los Angeles Times: We'll be glad to see the oil industry straightened out, so John D. can resume the practice of giving away dimes.

San Francisco Chronicle: Times are picking up. The road sign that says "Men at work" is no longer exaggerating.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Get Ready; Get Set—

Courtesy Louisville Courier-Journal
Why Not a Non-Member Emblem?

Courtesy Dallas Morning News
They Didn't Think He Could Do It

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
The Only Knocking We Care to Hear Now

Courtesy Chicago Daily News ©
Looking for an Action Picture

Courtesy Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
Hard to Wean

Worth Knowing

THE PLAYER WHO FIRST ATTEMPTED THE BUNT IN BASEBALL WAS HISSED AND BOOED BY THE FANS

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The player who first saw the possibilities of the bunt was Tom Barlow, playing at the time with the Brooklyn "Atlantics." He had observed that most of the infielders played back, and that by just bunting the ball slowly along the third base line he could catch them off guard. This type of batting, however, found small favor with the fans, and their ridicule finally caused him to leave the game.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

From 1900 to 1933—
church membership in the United States increased from 27,393,000 to 50,037,209 or 82.8 per cent, while the population increase in the same period was 65.8 per cent.

There are five newspapers—
in the United States with a circulation of over a million (four on Sunday, one daily).

Berlin post offices—
have coin-in-the-slot typewriters, which can be used for ten minutes.

The first telephone directory—
in raised type for use of the blind has been introduced in Budapest.

What They Say

Higher Tariffs!

"My studies of, and contact with, conditions in Germany, Austria, England, Czechoslovakia, and France, and at London with the representatives of other countries, have strengthened m. conviction that instead of an international economic getting together, such as the London conference was designed to bring about, all countries will establish higher tariffs than ever, and raise further obstacles to international trade."—*Edward A. Filene.*

News and Crime

"If the newspaper were to determine tomorrow to create a psychology adverse to the desperado, not to make him a hero, but to dwell upon the fact that crime does not pay, it would create a psychology tremendously helpful in solving this great problem."—*Harry F. Payer.*

Income Distribution

"No permanent reforms in our economic system are possible until we alter the present system of income distribution."—*Prof. Walter Reutenstrauch, Columbia University.*

Schacht's View

"In my opinion, depreciating the currency is not a suitable means for solving the debt problem."—*Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.*

Planted the Flag

"We are not merely exploring new economic territory; we are occupying it."—*Dr. H. S. Pearson.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WHERE there is no choice, we do well to make no difficulty.—GEORGE MACDONALD.

In Lighter Vein

Unanimous

Butcher—"I can't give you further credit, sir. Your bill is bigger now than it should be."

Customer—"I know that. Just make it out for what it should be and I'll pay it."—*Grit.*

How Does the Garden Grow?

"Did you have anything in your garden this summer?"

"Yes, several varieties."

"What, for instance?"

"Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns."—*Grit.*

Paper's All

"Was that sandwich quite fresh that you sold me just now?"

"Quite, sir. Each one is wrapped in transparent airtight paper."

"I wish I'd known."—*Lehigh Burr.*

Vacationing

"How do you afford such long vacations?"

"Easily. One month on the sands and 11 months on the rocks."—*Grit.*

Home Sweet Home

Boss of Forestry Camp, to Recruit—"Stand up straight, throw your shoulders back and button up your coat!"

Married Recruit (absently)—"Yes, dear, I'll do it right off."—*Pathfinder.*

Progress

"You don't hear people speak of 'Robin Hood's barn' any more, do you?"

"No; I suppose it's been turned into a garage."—*Pathfinder.*

Itemized Statement

My lily bulbs are onions prime,
My zipper beans require more lime.
My milkweed blossoms like the rose
And that is how my garden grows.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Language of Business

"What is Philip doing these days?"

"Running a branch business."

"But who on earth buys branches?"—*Stuttgarter Illustrierte.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Would you believe it—the Boss was trying to teach Jumbo some tricks this morning—
But he didn't have much success—
Until he began tickling Jumbo's sides—
Then he tumbled over and lay as still as a mouse—
So I guess his sides are like the back of my ears and like to be scratched now and then.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Melons

Elizabeth wished to attend high school. This meant a walk of three-quarters of a mile, then a ride of seven miles by school bus. The tuition was small, but her father said his funds were too low for her to attend. She decided, therefore, to spend the vacation months in trying to earn the amount necessary. She asked to use an acre and a half of ground. Her father prepared it for planting, and she planted watermelons. She took good care of them. By Sept. 1 she had sold enough melons for her school expenses, clothes, etc.; and she also purchased a warm coat and other clothing for a younger sister.

This year she is again earning her school expenses by caring for two acres of melons. Mrs. Anna M. H.

Cleaning Rugs

John took a great deal of pains in cleaning the rugs in his own home, and the thorough sweeping and scrubbing with a good rug soap made them look like new. Several of the neighbors noticed the renovation and asked if he would help them. Others not in the neighborhood heard of the good work and sought his services. Before long, John had all the business he could handle without having spent any time in solicitation. E. H. H.

The Editor's Puzzle

136

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

My sister and mother's shoes are different to those my father bought for George and myself. Do you mean" said the friend to say that they are of poorer quality, for to all appearances they seem to be the same? No, I didnt mean to convey hardly that for if you were to see them laying side by side, you couldn't hardly tell them one from the other but they are not near as dear

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Slum Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

CIRCUMSTANCES had placed Mrs. W—— in a part of the city she considered "slums"; and she had always said that she could never reconcile herself to such surroundings. The people and the sights and sounds grated on her. The radio across the hall was a continuous blare of raucous sound. The voices of her neighbors conveyed nothing to her but annoyance.

Then one day the thought struck her that there must be good in all of it, and she decided to look for that. So she began to listen. Before, she had only vaguely noticed.

"John went back to work today." was the first remark she heard, and the joy in the voice brought something to her.

Then another voice: "Mrs. B. has work. Yes, she is taking care of Mrs. N.'s baby and the flat while Mrs. N. goes to a new job she got."

Listening to the radio, she heard other things than the programs. She heard a child's laughter mingled with the voices of Amos 'n' Andy. She heard the gratitude of the people across the hall following the radiocasting of a concert. From three windows she heard the President's speech, and afterward, expressions of courage and confidence that his words evoked.

Listening, she began to know her neighbors. One neighbor was earning her living there by giving music lessons, bringing to those about her the education that had come from more prosperous circumstances. Another woman was taking advantage of enforced idleness to study in the evening high school. Good reports poured into her ears.

The "slums" had gone with her change of attitude.

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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
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116 WEST 72ND STREET
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BUFFALO, N. Y.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Boycott or Brotherhood

NEWS that the National Recovery Administration has organized an "army" of 1,500,000 volunteers to carry the Blue Eagle into every home and every place of business in America puts the boycott question squarely up to every citizen. For this canvass is to pledge all Americans to patronize only those employers who come under the NRA code.

On its obverse side such a pledge seems to involve a boycott. For buying under the wings of the Blue Eagle would mean no buying elsewhere. A white list implies a black list. The individual or firm who does not sign up would experience all the effects of a boycott. But NRA has arranged so that few can have excuse for refusing to coöperate. Modified Blue Eagles are offered to those who have unusually difficult adjustments to make in adopting a code. And General Johnson, chief of all the codes, is now seeking government loans to help employers who cannot get credit from the banks to meet expenditures required by a code. The Blue Eagle should do little lasting damage to employers who honestly try to coöperate.

But how about damage to the boycotters? There is a graver danger. For the drive must necessarily be organized as a patriotic campaign. It is essential that enthusiasm be aroused, emotions stirred. But the whole thing is in danger of being tainted with a war-time hysteria. The military form of local "enforcement" divisions, with their lady generals and their gentlemen generals, does not lessen that danger.

It is well therefore that General Johnson should now come out emphatically against boycotts or "manhunting." It is well that he has explained that some earlier threatening screams of the Blue Eagle were directed at any who might be cheating while sheltered under its wings and not at those who could not come under them. Even against cheaters mob action is not called for, and NRA has just sent out warnings against citizens usurping the Government's police authority and taking the eagle emblem away from code violators.

It is of the utmost importance that the Government and the people cling to constructive coöperation and eschew cantankerous coercion. It is a vital distinction that General Johnson makes between patriotic support of the Blue Eagle and hateful boycotting. For even though the positive effort to patronize those who are flying the eagle results on its negative side in non-patronage of those who do not, the motive of the consumer will be far better than were he setting out consciously to boycott. Cordial support of those who are making sacrifices in the common cause is, in motive and in its effects on the national temper, very different from vengeful reprisals on those who fail to cooperate.

The greatest safeguard, however, is in citizens maintaining individually an alert and right-thinking attitude. The whole recovery program is an experiment. But it is an experiment in brotherhood, not in boycotting. The logic of the plan is simple enough, and the economics of it sound enough. The real question is whether the people of the United States can develop sufficient intelligent and unselfish cooperation to make it succeed. If boycotts and bitterness are to enter the equation, if neighbor is to be set against neighbor, the essential spirit of the effort will be lost.

The core of the recovery effort is fairness—fairer competition and fairer wages. It necessitates the coöperation of employers, workers and consumers. It entails individual sacrifices in the interest of the general welfare. The Government is a kind of umpire to see that no one takes advantage or breaks the rule, which fundamentally is the Golden Rule. The expert duty of an umpire cannot be handed over to a war-time hysteria among 120,000,000 people. And the spirit of boycott and of bitterness is the antithesis of coöperation, of the spirit of brotherhood which alone will carry the recovery program to full success.

Every effort should be made to avoid it. America is launched upon an economic and social revolution of gigantic proportions. It is seeking to plan its national economy on a scale matched only by Soviet Russia. But it is doing this without using the terror or the firing squad to force compliance. It is to be hoped that resort will not be made to mass psychology or war-time hysteria. None of these methods should be required. For intelligent understanding of the purpose of the national effort will make them unnecessary.

Jackson Hole

OUT in Wyoming, where the Grand Tetons chew jagged chunks from the horizon and lay them in calm mosaics on mirror-faced waters; where ten-gallon hats and doeskin vests and calico broncs fall into the setting as naturally as mesquite on a mesa; where vast, cattle dotted ranges roll up to the mountains, and men grow sinewy, lean and outspoken. . . .

Out in Wyoming—where all nature is expansive and the broader view of the eye seems to induce a broader view of the heart—men are discussing a new move in the national park extension program involving the acquisition of land in the Jackson Hole region by the Rockefeller interests to be diverted to use as a national park.

They are waiting the findings of a United States Senate inquiry with some expectation that a way may be found to induce present land holders in the region to part with their acres at a reasonable price. They likewise turn to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. with the hope that he may complete his purchases and turn the land over to the United States Government so that it may be made available—along with certain unappropriated public domain, school sections, and national forests—for the future enjoyment of the public.

During the last six years Mr. Rockefeller has spent $1,500,000 in the region with the purpose of saving that unique and inspiring section of the old West for the people of all time, and the hearings indicated that his intention to pay generously and act considerately in the dealings were well carried out.

Opposition subsided and save for certain interests directly involved, the main bone of contention is the removal of a large area of property from the state tax rolls, with possible injustice to the citizens. Though the history of national parks would indicate that revenue from tourist caravans would more than offset the loss of taxes, friends of the project advocate government reimbursement to Teton County for such loss.

There are many more arguments on both sides swirling around the proposal, but it would seem that the most vital point to be considered is: Can Wyoming afford to allow this valley of pioneers—still rich with the traditions of fur traders and trappers, miners and cow men, still comparatively untouched by the Vandalizing mark of profit seekers—to lose further its primitive and romantic appeal, as it surely will if left to the casual control of private holders? All sentiment aside, doesn't the proper economic use of this region—which is not particularly profitable for agriculture or cattle raising—point to its utilization as a recreational area?

A "Tip" for Speculators

WHAT prospect of adventure is so fraught with glamour as the quest for buried or sunken treasure? Buried treasure is the authentic stuff of high romance. Although cynics, with what should be disconcerting frequency, observe the comparative paucity of success in actual discovery of such treasure, the quest continues with undiminished ardor.

Hasn't some $4,000,000 already been recovered from the sunken Egypt? What of the new apparatus designed to make child's play of the task—to be begun in a few days—of recovering some $10,000,000 in gold and silver from the British frigate Lutine, sunk off the coast of Holland in 1799? What about Simon Lake's expedition to salvage the Lusitania and the expedition at work on the Merida, sunk off Virginia Capes? What about the De Braak, sunk off Cape Henlopen with $10,000,000 in specie in her hold? And the Santisima Concepcion, sunk by pirates off Margarita Island in 1670? And countless others? Moreover, doesn't everyone know that pirates really did bury treasures?

Consider the futility of mere facts and logic in the fact of this eloquent and dramatic galaxy of possibilities. Thus confronted, he does not exist who is so cynical as not first to retreat, to reflect, then to essay cautious speculation—and so to embark on unbridled imagination in search of buried treasure.

The lure lies less in the hope of material return than in its tremendous intrinsic romance. The financing of an expedition is costly and the possibilities of success are patently scanty. This, however, serves merely to add zest. It is all risk, practically no gain.

Now, since a comparable condition attaches to speculation in corporate stocks, why not proceed into large-scale financing by the general public of expeditions to salvage buried and sunken treasure? The stock market cannot remotely compare in compelling interest with the idea of discovering buried treasure. The sheer joy of participating almost directly in a treasure hunt would make the inevitable loss of one's investment a genuine pleasure as compared with the woe of losses from stock speculation. And with money being spent for this purpose, speculative evils would be quickly wiped out, the gambling urge of many citizens would be diverted into harmless and probably beneficial channels and an era of high romance and grand fun would be inaugurated.

Finishing Masterpieces

TO TAKE Pegasus for a canter after an expert rider has left his back is no small feat. But it is one that the readers of an English weekly have just accomplished with varying degrees of success.

They were asked to write an additional stanza for what is perhaps the most famous poem in the English language, Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-Yard. Undeterred by any misgivings about "gilding refined gold," or "painting the lily," poets all over Britain sharpened their pencils, and started in where Gray left off.

Several people produced something that closely resembled poetry, but was not at all like Gray. "When April's sudden pools are mimic skies," for example, is a good line, but it is not in the same mood as "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," or "Let not ambition mock their useful toil." On the other hand, many writers achieved something that looked fairly like Gray, but did not in the slightest degree resemble poetry. Only one or two would-be poets succeeded in both categories, the best attempt at Gray's style being

> No more at noon, beneath the sheltering bough,
> With many a homely moral interspersed,
> On rural themes their simple talk shall flow.

Gray himself, if he were to read those three lines, might be excused if he wondered whether they were not part of a stanza of his own composition which he had finally discarded.

But the "Elegy" is complete in itself. It needs no additional beauty to commend it. There are, however, in literature many unfinished masterpieces, and it is a fascinating occupation to speculate which of these, were it possible, one would desire to see completed. Would one choose Keats' "Ode to Maia," which gave promise in its few opening lines of rivaling his five other great odes, or Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," which is quite unlike anything that Coleridge or anyone else ever wrote at any other time?

Or would one rather know the true end of Dickens' "Edwin Drood," or Thackeray's "Denis Duval," or Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston"? But it is easier to ask questions than to answer them. Perhaps sometimes it may even be more stimulating, too.

Where Public Business Pays

THOUGH greatly distrusted by men of experience, Government in business does not necessarily involve a loss to the public purse. It is a question of experience and training, and of certain standards in regard to the commonweal. In this respect some of the smaller European countries can often show the way to the larger and more unwieldy states.

While in the United States, for instance, the post office, which comes closer to more citizens in everyday life than any other form of public service, has always been run at a loss, the same service in Sweden earns a handsome profit. There may be good reasons for the annual American deficit—longer distances, special educational benefits, and temporary difficulties of organization, as well as subsidies and political favoritism—but the fact remains that in 1932 the Swedish Post Office Department earned 28.6 per cent on the capital invested, paying to the public treasury 13,000,000 kroner—an average figure—and it was the most profitable public enterprise.

The next best money-maker, despite the depression, was the Bank of Sweden. It earned 11.23 per cent. The publicly owned and managed telegraph and telephone and broadcasting system earned 27,500,000 kroner, on a 342,000,000 capital, or a little more than 8 per cent. The state-owned power plants earned 5½ per cent and the public forests but 1.83 per cent. The railroads, suffering from lack of freight as well as an ever-increasing competition from the motor traffic, netted only 1.09 per cent, which shows that against the depression public ownership is not always a panacea.

Altogether, however, the Swedish Government earned in business 91,000,000 kroner—a respectable sum for a nation of only 6,000,000 people. Every "business" department showed some profits. And by limiting private profits in liquor, it helped the taxpayers in 1931 by 121,000,000 kroner. From the tobacco monopoly it derived another 69,700,000.

On the other hand, it is equally obvious that only certain kinds of business are adapted to public management. Of these the public utilities, which are natural monopolies, would seem to come first, and only as education and experience advance is it possible or profitable to extend the list. The successful operation of socialism presupposes the existence of a trained body of socialists.

The Casual Day

A Casual Outline of Everything

IV. Preparatory Foreword

As we promised in the last chapter, *The Casual Outline of Everything* shall go on. Not that difficulties are lacking. To begin with, when you begin a book at the beginning, the end is a long way off. That may explain why so many readers of novels begin at the end, or even why so many readers of Outlines end at the beginning.

* * *

All of which you may consider beside the point until you recall that this is an outline of *everything*, and therefore fairly inclusive.

* * *

But the reader need not be alarmed. At the outset, or as soon afterward as he can, he should understand that with this author the reader is first in all considerations—financial, monetary and . . .

* * *

Another way in which we shall show our consideration for the reader may interest him even more. Recognizing, as we did a few lines back, the tendency of the great reading public to avoid the first few pages of any volume, we have decided to start *The Casual Outline of Everything* at about Chapter Six. This, you will appreciate, eliminates the time-consuming necessity of turning page after page in an effort to find a suitable place to commence reading.

* * *

Chapter Six, or thereabouts, will go into and out of detail on the multiform and multiflorescent aspects of everything. Any limitations of scope in this chapter must be attributed to the confining nature of the discussion.

Poem

The man at the zoo had a gnu,
And another he got that was new.
But the old one could pose
On the point of his nose—
Which was more than the new gnu knew.

T. N. T.

* * *

To T. N. T.

If poems are made by chaps like thee,
We're glad you cannot make a tree.

During a recent hot spell in Rome an Englishman was refused admission to an omnibus because he was wearing white flannel trousers and tennis shirt, a costume considered too unconventional by the conductor. Didn't the stranger know that the only shirt which is *de rigueur* in Italy is black?—Mac.

* * *

> Which sets us to wondering what becomes
> of a white collar class in a black shirt society.

* * *

But one doesn't mention shirts these days without a thought of the significant part they are playing in current history. We suppose Italy started the fashion for them—with black. Then came Germany's "brown shirts." Even the United States had a taste of the shirt idea in the "khaki shirts" which got some attention when the "bonus army" moved on Washington.

* * *

But it's the like of strange things ye'll be seeing in old Ireland these days. The Song of the Shirt is being sung there, too. And the shirts are not green! No. If Fascism takes hold in Ireland, a great old tune may soon be known as "The Wearin' of the Blue."

Geneva of the Nations

By SIDNEY F. CLARK

THOSE who confer, and often it is for many months on end, have a keen eye, it seems to me, for the beauty of the place in which they are to do their conferring. One thinks of Locarno, Rapallo, Hyères, The Hague, Lausanne and above all of Geneva. It was hardly by happy accident that this gorgeously located city was selected as the home of the League of Nations. It is in itself a superb background for any amount of talk, the only drawback being that the city's beauty must act as a sort of soporific on the conferees. How regrettable it must seem to terminate any long-winded wrangle when termination means returning to one's home city, perhaps a cold, flat, foggy one with hard work waiting to be done.

I attended one of the sessions of the Disarmament Conference in June and what a pleasant thing it was. From my seat in the *Tribune Publique* I could see just beyond the Quai Wilson the blue lake, with sailboats and excursion steamers upon it, and I could imagine the crowds of lakeside strollers on the quay. Le Salève, that splendid ridge, was just across the lake, and snowy Mont Blanc in the distance. At 3:29 the conference room was utterly empty except for those of us who were spectators. At 3:30 precisely, the hour for which the conference was scheduled, Chairman Arthur Henderson strolled in accompanied by two colleagues. Soon a conferee ambled in and took his place at the green table where his own particular blotter, one of about 170, lay ready and waiting for the pictures and cabalistic markings with which he would doubtless decorate it.

Another conferee came and then two more, and behold at quarter of four, or shortly after, Mr. Henderson announced that the conference was in session. It seemed to make little difference. The gentlemen may have lowered their tones a trifle as they chatted together, some few of them may even have listened to Mr. Henderson's discourse, but in general the scene was like that of a very pleasant international club. These men had been "laboring" for fifteen months and no doubt lovely Geneva had long since come to seem like home.

The new League of Nations building at Ariana, half a mile down the lake, is coming along magnificently. It is to cost some $5,000,000, and the League hopes to move into it in 1934 or '35. The railroad tracks are being lowered out of sight and a wide park-lined approach is under construction. What a location! On a clear day, with the glory of the French Alps visible across the lake, it would make a poet of every statesman and a versifier of every politician. If American senators could only see this building and have a chance to debate in it for a few weeks now and then, it seems certain that America would promptly join the League.

In another and a very noble sense Geneva is the City of Nations. Here in the Athenée the Red Cross was founded just seventy years ago. A year later the Geneva Convention guaranteeing the neutrality of wounded soldiers and those who nurse them was signed, and the Swiss flag in reverse, that is, the red cross on a white background instead of a white cross on a red background, was adopted as the society's symbol of mercy and humanity.

He who has not seen Geneva in the *evening* has scarcely seen it at all. Bright lights of every hue are reflected from the rushing Rhone which, having entered the lake forty-five miles away a dirty brown emerges here in crystalline purity, so that every light, be it white or blue or red, dances in unclouded brilliance on its surface.

An old Genevan whom I met at the waterside Café du Nord one evening (and you can find him there *any* evening in the year) spoke to me in perfect English of his native land and especially of his native city. He thought of it as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations, and it is just that. Its historic rôle has been almost that of the Biblical Cities of Refuge. A very great and glorious tradition is this and one of which every Genevan may well be proud.

A Significant Folk Movement

DAYS of pioneering are not done; the "last frontier" has not been reached. A folk movement to the land, comparable in many respects to pioneering days of the last century, is now in process. It is a dramatically significant affair. Many thinkers are convinced it heralds a new day and a new scheme in our social organization.

On Jan. 1, 1933, there was a farm population in the United States of 32,242,000—the highest peak in history. The previous peak was 32,076,000 in 1910. The latest figures from the Department of Agriculture, though not complete, indicated a gain of 1,000,000 for the year ending April 1, 1933.

Congressional reaction to this epochal social movement is the Bankhead Bill, appropriating $400,000,000 to encourage and supervise this modern land rush.

One sees the "new" pioneers everywhere: small frame houses, camps, bungalows, and alas—paper shacks. This is the group which has gone out from the cities and larger towns and bought small tracts of land along the main roads. Practically the only private building today is that on country roads. The writer counted thirty-seven of these new homes in a stretch of eleven miles between two small cities.

This situation points out the first of two changes which seem inevitable, and both are fraught with potential possibilities. First, millions of our population will, through necessity, combine industry and agriculture to gain a livelihood. Seasonal work in factories will provide a sum of money for clothes, certain groceries, and other items. Small farms will provide the bulk of the food. A family with a cow or two, a pig to kill in the winter, a flock of hens, and a rabbitry, plus a carefully planned garden, can raise 90 per cent of its food. Many of these small farms will have a sufficient wood lot to provide fuel. The writer, who is a teacher and farmer, has seen this situation work out in many cases in the country town where his summer home is located. The next door neighbor is pulling through the depression without drawing on his reserves because he adopted this policy when the economic upheaval began. A day or two of work a week, plus the produce of his small farm, keeps his family in comfort.

A second permanent social adjustment includes the group which has bought up the so-called abandoned and semiabandoned farms on back roads of the nation. In the northeast section of the nation there are very few farms of this type left. Through the west, old log cabins are being rebuilt. Actually sod houses are again being built on the plains. These families will gain a living by maintenance farming, very similar to the situation of the colonial days. Many families with whom the writer has talked have felt that the competition of city life is not worth the candle. Life on the soil offers a satisfaction not to be measured in dollars.

On a recent investigating trip through New England, the two points mentioned are very evident. The Department of Agriculture estimates that better than 100,000 people a month will be returning to farms this year. Millions of human beings are looking to the security that the land offers, for in spite of all nostrums, governmental and incidental, the knowledge is abroad that we have too much machinery in our scheme of things. In the next decade we may see "new" pioneers solving their problems through utilization of man's oldest ally—the soil.

H. S. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Why Not Try Golden Rule?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It occurs to me to wonder whether the people of the world will be in such a "deplorable" condition, as now seems to be the case on account of unemployment, when and if (let us assume such a time is approaching, though perhaps a long time off) completeness is obtained in material provision for human subsistence. That is to say, when every family will be fully and adequately housed, fed, clothed and educated, all possible production processes will be fully mechanized, all maintenance work reduced to a minimum, amusements and transportation needs of every human being fully met, and in fact the whole human routine reduced to a maintenance basis, with, let us say, each individual doing his or her share of the work in four or five hours a day.

Would such a condition be economic disaster? Could not employment—for all our time must be employed somehow—be raised to a higher plane than mere manual labor as so often it is regarded? Perhaps such a condition is a nearer possibility than we realize. Perhaps also it is only attainable by the individual unfoldment in each person of a truer understanding of right employment of his talents. Perhaps with adequate protection and help from the Government it will be found that the majority of the people could in a relatively short time assume such a status, and that the rest would quite readily fall into line. The mechanical side of our present development should prove an immense advantage rather than a hindrance.

Perhaps the most effective individual step toward this improved status is the consistent application of the Golden Rule?

R. B. DELVIN.

Montreal, Que.

NRA vs. Economics

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," said that organized industry was the source of a nation's wealth, or words to that effect. Robert Owen, in his writings as well as his life's work, strove to teach the value of coöperation. The British Workmen's Provident Coöperative Society is a living monument to Owen's memory.

Our President is now teaching us to coördinate industry and commerce nationally, and thus not only increase our wealth but spread and increase its power vastly. In a recent speech, Mr. Roosevelt declared the professional economic writers to be unreliable as practical helpers. Why is this the case? My feeling is that writers on the subject have been prone to work by analysis when synthesis would have been more helpful.

Now the industrial-financial development of modern life has been a struggle of unrelated individuals and groups for supremacy financially. The result is a complicated maze of activities interlocking and often conflicting and overlapping. To trace and arrange into a definite and systematic relationship all these has proved to be a task beyond the power of the most astute economist.

And thus we have the present situation. Coöperation in practice cannot fail to teach the lesson of mutual dependence. Hence the almost unanimous welcome of the Blue Eagle with all it implies.

Political economy discloses to its student two classes of principles or conditions: natural and artificial. Coöperation and coördination, with the resulting division of labor and organization of labor and their mutual and reciprocal benefits, are natural; but rates of wages, rents and interest on investments are artificial. President Roosevelt and his advisers, in formulating the N. I. R. A. crusade, it is obvious, were guided by this important distinction.

Thus to recover and increase prosperity the nation must coöperate industrially. There must be an effort to intelligently coördinate the various kinds of production. But the details of the terms on which these things are reciprocally carried on can be arranged and gradually worked out.

If the nation's economic system is based on the true laws of natural growth and development, the small details will be simple of adjustment.

ALFRED WALKER.

White Plains, N. Y.

Prohibition in the South

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The making of war and the making of alcoholic liquors are the foundations of two of the greatest international businesses extant, and both take awful toll of human life. Of the two, liquor is probably the most devastating. Its ravages were largely removed from this nation for a time but we were not grateful, and now it appears that our thousands and tens of thousands, of all ages and sexes, must again fall victim to this evil before we arouse sufficiently to finally cast it out.

At one of our prohibition meetings recently we had the honor of having former Gov. Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, as speaker. He reminded us of many of the benefits prohibition had brought, and mentioned particularly that in Georgia, where he has lived for some years, the Negroes have had very little liquor since prohibition, and that their lot had been substantially improved as a result.

There are many drys in this as in every other section, but only a few willing to bear the battle in the heat of the day. Out of their own small means they have supported the prohibition headquarters, and happily, night and day, have labored over typewriter and mimeograph.

Interestingly enough, many of this active band are of that generation which knew not the evils of the saloon era, but have picked up the torch where their elders—alas!—laid it down.

SYLVIA F. METCALF.

New Orleans, La.

Milk and Pesetas

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 25 there is a letter to the editor from a Mrs. Williams in London commenting on my article about Ronda in southern Spain. I quite understand her query about milk being very high if the peseta were tenpence. But when we were there (three years ago and at the time of the revolution) the peseta was worth very little, sixpence at the most. Milk was no cheaper because it came from a goat as there were no cows. My suggestion of "a few pesetas" was based on the large jug, holding three or four quarts, and the peseta at 6d. This would make the milk about what it is anywhere and milk seems to vary little in price the world around.

North Marshfield, Mass.

B. Y.